Complete

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10958. VOL. LXVI

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th June, at the North Branch, Vandilla, [illegible] James [illegible] Millar, of a son.

On the 14th June, at her residence, Noumea, New Caledonia, Mrs. Lewis [illegible], of a daughter.

On the 29th June, at her residence, 445, Riley-street, Surry Hills, the wife of John [illegible], draftsman, of a son.

On the 30th June, at Figtree Point, Balmain, the wife of [illegible], of a daughter.

On the 29th June, at her residence, Bowenfels, the wife of the late [illegible] Henry Hunt, of a son, stillborn.

On the 29th June, at her residence, Alice Maud-terrace, [illegible]-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. Henry [illegible], of a daughter. Both doing well.

On Monday, 30th June, at her residence, 142, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hill, Sydney, the wife of Frank [illegible], of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th June, at Glenview Grange, Manaro, by the Rev. R. Percival, M.A., William R. Newton, Esq., second son of T. Newton, Esq., J.P., Alberton, to Eliza A., eldest daughter of John R. Nicholson, Esq., J.P.

On the 19th June, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, William George Watson, M.D., M.R.C.S., L., &c., eldest son of William Watson, Esq., [illegible], to Emily Jane, eldest daughter of Captain David [illegible], of Balmain.

On the 24th June, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Nesbie, M.A., Roderick M. M'Donald, [illegible], to Agnes, only daughter of Thomas Clark, West Maitland.

DEATHS.

On the 27th April, at the residence of her daughter, Henry Samuels, East India Dock Road, Mrs. Barney Levy, beloved mother of Godfrey Levy, 94, Campbell-street; also Mr. M. B. Levy, St. Albans, Haymarket; also of Mr. Hyman E. Joseph Levy, London—in her 90th year, deeply regretted by all who knew her. Home papers please copy.

On the 29th June, at Mount Korolla, Sarah Ann, beloved wife of George Young, of Mount Korolla, near [illegible].

On the 16th June, at his residence, 349, Liverpool-street, James Hart, Esq., solicitor, aged 48 years.

On the 29th June, at St. Patrick's R. C. School, [illegible], Thomas, aged 13 months and 1 week, the youngest son of Patrick and Eliza Newman.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

CHINA,

2019 tons, 400 horsepower,

C. G. Perrins, commander,

WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR [illegible]

with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, cargo, on SUNDAY, the 13th July, 1873, at 11 a.m., calling at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the [illegible], and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. on the 11th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to

HENRY M[illegible], Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 16th June, 1873.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, [illegible] afternoon, at 4.30; Rangatira, Monday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES.—Saloon at current rates; [illegible], £1 10s.

TO ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, [illegible] to King George's Sound, Rangatira, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara (FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO), to-night, Wednesday, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, [illegible] afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON, via Maryborough.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Boomerang, Friday afternoon, at 5.

CARGO is now being received for transhipment to any of the above ports.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE [illegible] O'CLOCK on day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROTT, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the [illegible]TLAND.

On THURSDAY MORNING, [illegible] the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

[illegible] TROTT, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, twenty-four hours after arrival. (For cargo only.)

W. WILLIS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the gold and tin mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this vessel.

Cargo is now being received.

[illegible] BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship

[illegible]DON,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2nd July,

[illegible] noon;

[illegible]

[illegible] TANGS,

on THURSDAY, 3rd July,

[illegible] noon.

THE SALOONS AMIDSHIPS.

Freight at current rates.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Smith's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship

[illegible]ENONO,

on MONDAY, 6th July,

[illegible] o'clock p.m.

FARES:

Saloon .... 10s.

Steerage .... 6s.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Smith's Wharf.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND.

The regular trading ship

BL[illegible]D, 1000 tons,

J. T[illegible], commander,

will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, [illegible] o'clock p.m. for

[illegible]ANE,

[illegible]TONE,

and

[illegible]HAMPTON,

taking passengers and cargo at

REDUCED RATES.

For all particulars apply to

JOSEPH WARD and CO.,

237, George-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—

ALBION, 3rd July.

CLAUD HAMILTON, [illegible]th July, via Hokitika.

Through tickets issued from all New Zealand ports [illegible] by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO PORT DARWIN GOLD FIELDS.

The well-known steamship

LORD ASHLEY, 400 TONS,

F. [illegible], commander,

will be dispatched from SYDNEY about 6th JULY, should sufficient inducement offer.

INTENDING PASSENGERS to the above GOLD FIELDS are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and make arrangements AS POSSIBLE.

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast and powerful steamship

[illegible] ONT,

M. F[illegible], commander,

will be dispatched on THIS DAY (Tuesday), 1st July, leaving the A.S.N. Wharf at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, George-street, next Exchange.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from [illegible] Wharf, MONDAY, 7th instant, at 4 p.m. Fares: [illegible] 6s; return (available 3 months), £10 10s; [illegible] 10s.

[illegible]ALLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG—To-day, 9 a.m. and 11 p.m. MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—To-day, 9 a.m. KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, at 11. ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, at 9.30 a.m. MORUYA.—Friday, at 9.30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO RYDE.

On and after 1st July the fares to Ryde will be reduced to—1st class, 1s 6d; return, 2s. 2nd class, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Children—1st class return, 6d. Season tickets will be issued, as on the railway, at a considerable reduction on present rates.

N.B.—The steamers will call at the public wharf so long only as free wharfage is provided, as at all other stations on the river.

The private wharf now being prepared will be used by the Company's steamers in the event of the wharfage rates being enforced at the public wharf.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

King-street, June 30, 1873.

HUNTER'S HILL STEAMERS.—LOWEST REDUCED FARE—Single, 6d; Return, 9d.

From foot of King-street—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15.

From Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River side—8.15, 9, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15.

N.B.—LATE TRIPS MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS.—From King-street, 10 p.m.; from Hunter's Hill, 7 p.m. Saturdays—from King-street, 9 and 11 p.m.; from Hunter's Hill, 7 and 10 p.m.

S. S. LORD ASHLEY, for PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

☞ This Steamer will be dispatched as above should sufficient inducement offer, and intending passengers are requested to pay deposits for PASSAGE MONEY to the undersigned by TO-MORROW, which in the event of vessel not proceeding, will be returned IN FULL.

Vessel is now lying at PATENT SLIP WHARF, and inspection of the accommodations provided on board for saloon and steerage passengers is invited.

Having returned from the NORTHERN TERRITORY after one of the fastest passages on record, she affords the best opportunity for passengers proceeding to the above FLOURISHING GOLD-FIELDS.

For all further particulars apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,

Lloyd's-chambers.

June 27th, 1873.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.

The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship

AVIEMORE,

1091 tons register, T. Ayling, commander, will follow the Nineveh.

For freight, apply to Captain AYLING; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.

The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship

PATRIARCH,

1339 tons register, G. H. Pile, commander.

This favourite passenger ship will sail in all SEPTEMBER. For freight or passage apply to Captain PILE; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MESSRS. DEVITT and MOORE'S LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.

The well-known passenger ship

DUNBAR CASTLE

will be dispatched for LONDON, on or about 10th July.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain CARVOSSO; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.

Messrs. Money Wigram and Son's renowned clipper ship

NORFOLK,

1203 tons, John Cumming, commander, will leave Melbourne for LONDON positively on THURSDAY, 10th July. Her passenger accommodation is unrivalled, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

FARES.

Saloon (according to accommodation required).

Second class	..	..	£25 to £27
Third class	..	..	18 to 20
Steerage	..	..	16

A liberal allowance made for families.

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP NEWCASTLE (belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of BLACKWALL), Captain C. E. Le P. Trench, for SAN FRANCISCO,

proceeds to sea TO-MORROW. Has still room for PASSENGERS, for which immediate application is necessary, to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Agents,

Lloyd's-Chambers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

For Light Freight and Passengers only.

The splendid A1 clipper ship

HALLOWEEN,

920 tons register, James Watt, commander, being under charter, will receive immediate dispatch.

For passage or light freight apply to the Captain, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

For Light Freight and Passengers only.

The fine A1 clipper ship

ZENOBIA,

1148 tons register, Chas. W. H. Hutchins, commander, being under charter, will be dispatched in a few days.

Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.

Apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA,

the A1 ship

CLARA,

982 tons register.

For passage or light freight apply on board, at Commissariat Wharf, to Captain GOOCH; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

FOR LYTTELTON.—

For Passengers only.

The favourite Aberdeen clipper barque,

JOHN KNOX,

400 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched in about 12 days.

This vessel has first-class accommodation for saloon passengers.

Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.—☞ The clipper schooner MARY SMITH clears and sails TO-MORROW. Has room for freight, for which immediate application is necessary, to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,

Agents,

Lloyd's-Chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND direct.—☞ The regular trader JANE, now loading at Market Wharf, will have immediate dispatch. For rates of freight, &c., apply to

J. L. HAYNES, Caledonian Wharf.

MYALL, for BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS, on WEDNESDAY. Albion Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner CENTURION. Freight, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, via Darkwater Creek. CONFIDENCE, To-morrow Evening. D. Donovan.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens, the schooner MYALL, on Wednesday, from the Albion Wharf.

FOR BERMAGUI. — Schooner ADVANCE, on THURSDAY. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP PATRIARCH, from London. — CONSIGNEES are informed that all goods not passed for by noon on WEDNESDAY, 2nd instant, will be placed in bond under imperfect entry.

Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP PATRIARCH, from London.—Captain PILE will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by any member of the ship's CREW.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the American brig, HALLIE JACKSON, must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, at the Office of LANE, CHESTER, and CO., Circular Quay, before 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.

H. FULLER, Master.

TONNAGE WANTED, to load immediately, either at Newcastle or Sydney.

About 800 tons for Singapore

Ditto 600 tons for Shanghai

Ditto 500 tons for Hiogo.

PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

STORAGE for any description of free goods in first-class stone store. Stuart, Brothers, Sussex-street.

FOR PAFFLE CREEK.—Wanted to CHARTER VESSEL about 50 tons register, with light draught of water.

PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER,

the clipper Schooner

NUKULAU,

100 tons.

Apply to E. VICKERY,

116, Pitt-street.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.

The PATENT SLIP at Wellington, N.Z., is capable of raising vessels up to 2000 tons register. Charges very low. Full particulars on application to the Manager.

J. R. GEORGE.

Wellington, 1st May, 1873.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of July next, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, to elect a Director in the room of Richard Jones, Esq., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board of Directors,

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

Sydney, June 28th, 1873.

N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required by the LIV. Clause of the Deed of Settlement to leave notice in writing at the Head Banking House of the Company, of their intention to become candidates for such office fourteen days at the least previous to such election, exclusive of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 5th of August next, at noon, to receive the directors' report and balance-sheet to the 30th of June instant; to elect five directors in the room of Messrs. John Lackey, J. B. Rundle, J. B. Watt, W. Morris, and John Williams, who retire in accordance with a statement made by the chairman at the last special general meeting of shareholders, but all of whom are eligible for re-election; to elect also two auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,

A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.

64, Margaret-street,

Sydney, June 25th, 1873.

Pursuant to clause 33 of the Deed of Settlement, it is required that candidates for the office of director should give notice in writing to that effect at the head office of the Company, at least 14 days before the date of election.

WAVERLEY AND WOOLLAHRA UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Half-yearly General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Piper-street, Woollahra, on FRIDAY, 18th July, at 8 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to the 30th June, 1873; to Elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. Hummerston and O'Mara, who retire in accordance with a resolution passed at the last half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders, but the latter of whom only is eligible for re-election; to Elect two Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,

JOHN O'DOWD, Manager.

John-street, Woollahra, 27th June, 1873.

By Clause XXXIV., Candidates for the Office of Director must give notice in writing seven days before the day of election, to be left at the office of the company.

GOLDEN TREASURE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, at the Company's Offices, Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7.30 sharp, July 16th, 1873. Business: To receive and adopt the half-yearly Balance-sheet and Report, Election of three Directors occasioned by the retirement of Mr. G. Crispo and T. Tindale, and one to retire by lot by virtue of Deed of Settlement; and to transact such other business which may be brought forward in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,

H. W. FOSTER,

Legal Manager.

Sydney, July 1, 1873.

SOUTH STAR No. 3 GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, July 8, at 7.30 sharp, at the offices of the Company, Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. Business: To receive and adopt the half-yearly Balance-sheet and Report, election of two Directors who retire by lot, and to transact such other business which may be brought forward in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,

H. W. FOSTER,

Legal Manager.

Sydney, July 1, 1873.

RAWSTHORNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Hill End.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will take place on FRIDAY, the 4th July next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of report of directors, balance sheet, &c., and the appointment of auditors for the ensuing half-year.

E. N. EMMETT, Manager.

362, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney, 28th June, 1873.

EUREKA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Mudiaba.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th July, 1873, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of report of directors, balance-sheet, &c.

E. N. EMMETT, Manager.

362, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney, 28th June, 1873.

LORD and LADY BELMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HILL END.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Report of Directors, Balance-sheet, &c.

E. N. EMMETT,

Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

VALE OF CLWYDD COAL MINING and COMPANY (Limited). LITHGOW VALLEY COPPER SMELTING BOWENFELS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will take place on THURSDAY, the 10th July, 1873, at 12 o'clock (noon), at the office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Report of Directors, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

E. C. EMMETT,

Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

AMY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), FONTANA REEF, NEAR BATHURST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS.

Consideration of Report of the Directors, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

E. N. EMMETT,

Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

BANG BANG GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HILL END.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will take place on TUESDAY, 8th July, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS.

Consideration of Report of the Directors, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

E. N. EMMETT,

Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

NORTHUMBERLAND GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HILL END.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will take place on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1873, at the Office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock noon.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Director's Report, Balance-sheet, &c.

E. N. EMMETT,

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Manager.

Sydney, 1st July, 1873.

AROUIN TIN MINING COMPANY, SUGAR LOAF CREEK, STANTHORPE, QUEENSLAND (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will take place at the Office, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Report of Directors, Balance-sheet, &c.

H. C. EMMETT,

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Manager.

Sydney, 1st July, 1873.

GOLDEN NOTE TIN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), WATERLOO REEF, WELLINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will take place on TUESDAY, the 8th July, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Report of the Directors, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

E. N. EMMETT, Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

1st July, 1873.

CROESUS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HILL END.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will take place on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Report of Directors, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

E. N. EMMETT, Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), BOWLING-ALLEY POINT, PEEL RIVER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will take place at the Office, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of Report of Directors, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

E. N. EMMETT, Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

MOLONG CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY, COPPER HILL, MOLONG (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office, 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] July, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon.

BUSINESS:

Consideration of the Directors' Report, Balance-sheet, &c., &c.

H. C. EMMETT, Manager.

362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney,

1st July, 1873.

CITY OF SYDNEY QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited), Tuena.

NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.

A Special GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, the 1st July at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

BUSINESS:—

To increase the capital of the Company by the issue of 21,000 shares, to be offered in the first instance to the present shareholders, rateably, as paid up to 18s; the balance [illegible] to be paid in monthly calls not to exceed 3s of [illegible] if required.

Personal attendance is requested.

[illegible] of proxy can be obtained at the Company's Office.

By order of the Board,

W. H. DELOITTE,

Legal Manager.

Spring-street, 17th June, 1873.

GREAT SHAKESPEARE G. M. CO. (Limited).—The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Masonic Hall Hotel, York-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

CHAS. L. JOHNSON, Manager.

Sydney, 28th June, 1873.

THE N. S. W. NORTHERN BOUNDARY TIN MINING CO. (Limited).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Mort's-buildings, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 1st July, at 4 p.m.

Business: To consider the position of the Company, and determine whether to let the ground on TRIBUTE, or SELL IT, to PAY THE LIABILITIES of the Company.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT S. CLARKE, Manager.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, July 1, 1873.

THE GOLDEN PEG GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on next TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

Business: To confirm the resolution carried at the special general meeting on the 27th ultimo, namely,—

"To dissolve the Company, sell the claim by public auction, and divide the assets rateably among the shareholders."

By order of the Board,

ROBERT S. CLARKE, Manager.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st July, 1873.

BROWNS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, No. 7, Gresham-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of authorising the trustees to execute a mortgage upon the mine.

By order of the Board,

J. C. H. BAASS,

Legal Manager.

Sydney, 13th June, 1873.

SANDHURST QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Rooms, 37, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 4th July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and deciding as to disposal of the assets of the Company.

By order of the Board,

JAMES GRAHAM,

Manager.

Sydney, 24th June, 1873.

UNEXPECTED G. M. CO., TRUNKEY.—A Special General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Company. All shareholders are requested to attend.

JNO. B. YOUDALE, Secretary.

STAR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY No. 2.—The 4th Annual MEETING will take place on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant. Notices of Candidates for the office of Directors, Auditors, and Surveyor, must be given in writing seven days clear of annual meeting.

A SALE of the right to £300, THIS EVENING at 9 o'clock.

T. MILLER, Secretary.

BALMAIN Working Men's Institute. — Reopened this Evening, at the usual hour. H. Catt, hon. sec.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

A LETTER for M. M. COHEN, late of Casino, with the Steward, Civil Service Club.

ALICE BIBLE.—Please call at 91, Hunter-street. Mrs. SMITH wishes to see you.

MR. JOSIAH SLEE call on HENRY MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—The next of kin of THOMAS KELLY, son of the late JOHN KELLY, and HARRIET, his wife, formerly of Johnstown, county Kilkenny, Ireland, County Inspector, who lately died intestate, in the county Dublin, being then a clerk in the Inland Revenue, and to whose administration was taken out by his widow, SARAH KELLY, are required, on or before the 1st October next, to furnish particulars in writing of how they claim to be next of kin of said deceased, and send therewith the necessary documents verifying said claim to the undersigned, Solicitor for the Administratrix, otherwise she will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice. Dated this 1st day of April, 1873. NUNN and JONES, Solicitors for said Administratrix, No. 6, Dawson-street, Dublin, Ireland.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 1st of July, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

BUSINESS.

To consider notices of motion given at last meeting.

To propose candidates for membership, and any other business that may be brought forward.

By order.

T. S. CLIBBORN,

Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

Monthly MEETING of Council, WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 11 a.m.

JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Adjourned MEETING of this Institute will be held at Public Library, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

J. J. DAVEY, Hon. Sec.

1st July, 1873.

NOTICE.—A Public MEETING of the Residents of Randwick and Coogee will be held at the Council Chambers, Randwick, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd July, at 7.30 p.m., to take into consideration the advisability of lighting the Borough with gas.

JOHN THOMPSON, Mayor.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.—The Annual General MEETING of the New South Wales Academy of Art will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of July, in the CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Phillip-street, Sydney, at 8 o'clock, when Members of the Academy are urgently requested to attend. The chief business of the evening will be the consideration and adoption of the Annual Report and Balance-sheet, and the Distribution of Medals and Prizes, &c., by the President.

By order of the Council,

EDWARD REEVE, Secretary.

Sydney, 28th June, 1873.

ST. VINCENT'S NEW HOSPITAL.—ANNUAL BALL.—A MEETING of the General Committee, and other friends of the Charity, will be held in the Committee Rooms, St. Mary's, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 3rd July, at 7.30.

J. G. O'CONNOR, } Hon.

J. J. SPRUSON, } Secretaries.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION at St. James's Schools, THURSDAY, at 11 a.m. To MEET Country Members.

S. G. MADLEY, pro. Sec.

L. [illegible] INSTITUTION CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The above Committee will please MEET THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, [illegible] street, at 8 p.m. sharp. A full attendance specially [illegible], Secretary's Office, Castlereagh-street.

W. R.

N. S. W. BLACK ENCAMPMENT [illegible]. MEETING, This Evening. [illegible] DAVIES, Secretary.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL [illegible]MENT, No. 2.—H. M. S.—Committee Meeting [illegible] Masonic Hall, 7.30.

NO. 10 NORTH TRUE BLUE [illegible]. Regular Monthly MEETING in the Presbyterian School Room, [illegible] 7.30 sharp. [illegible] J. F. and G. Brown.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A [illegible] ING held THIS DAY, the 1st [illegible] p.m.

By order,

F. H. WILSON[illegible]

WESTERN SATELLITE DIVISION [illegible] TEMPERANCE.—A Public [illegible] Officers will be held in the Christchurch School[illegible], street, THIS EVENING, July 1st, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

JAMES M. WAKEFIELD[illegible]

38 [illegible] LEVINSTOWN L. O. Lodge.— Regular [illegible] ing, 2nd July, at Ashfield, 8. By order [illegible]

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The third Annual Tea MEETING and Entertainment of the Young People's Mutual Improvement Bible Class will be held THIS EVENING, in the above place. Tea on the tables 6.30. Tickets 1s each.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Hon. Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorised to make payment here of duly authenticated orders issued by the representatives of the South Australian Government at Port Darwin, or the Roper River.

BEILBY and SCOTT,

Agents for the Government.

Pitt-street North, June 28, 1873.

KETTLE SWAMP AND MOUNT MARLAY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Ninepence per share has been declared, payable, upon production of the Scrip, at the Offices of the Company, Kingsford's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane, on and after 1st July next.

By order of the Board,

WALTER H. SNELLING, Secretary.

June 13, 1873.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Local holders of QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS and DEBENTURES are hereby informed that the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, due on 1st July, 1873, will be payable at the Union Bank of Australia.

J. F. M'MULLEN,

Inspector and General Manager.

Sydney, 26th June, 1873.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

This Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 1st July, for the Half-yearly Balance of Accounts.

Customers are requested to send in their Pass Books to be made up.

The Board will meet on TUESDAY, 1st July, at the usual hour, for the DISCOUNT OF BILLS.

VINCENT W. GIBLIN,

General Manager.

Sydney, 27th July, 1873.

NOTICE.—J. R. HAMILTON, Book Agent, has removed from George-street to 74, Wm.-st., Woolloomooloo.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, to 63, Elizabeth-street Sydney.

TO HOLDERS OF TIN SELECTIONS, MINING COMPANIES, and Others.

W. and F. SNELLING, General Mining Agents and Legal Managers, Queen-street, Brisbane, are prepared to arrange tributes for the working of TIN SELECTIONS, and their supervision by a practical agent at Stanthorpe. Periodical sales of tin ore by tender. Tin forwarded with dispatch from Stanthorpe to Sydney.

Agent at Stanthorpe—IDE P. TYREL.

Agents at Warwick—Messrs. BALLS and DUNLOP.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the firm of Flood, Atkinson, and Co. are requested to send them at once, under cover, to Messrs. CURTIS and GANNON, Solicitors, Pitt-street. June 30.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS of JAMES HART, late of 77, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Solicitor, will be carried on at the same address by Mr. F. J. HOURIGAN, of Sydney, Solicitor.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS EXHIBITION

of

DRAWING, WRITING, and WOOLWORK,

under the patronage of

His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson and Lady Robinson, and the Council of Education, will be opened at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 noon, and at 7 in the evening.

The following pieces will be rendered by children from some of the schools in the evening:—

1. Part song—"Ripe Strawberries"—Hatton
2. "O, my Native Land is fair"—Abt
3. "Poor Thomas Day"—Dr. Harrington
4. "Come lovely May"
5. Glee—"Red Cross Knight"—Dr. Callcott
6. "See, the Golden Stars are gleaming"
7. "Jack Horner"—C. S. Packer
8. "The Dying Soldier"
9. "Ho, for the Woods."

Admission, one shilling.

Children, half price.

W. MATTHEWS, Hon. Sec.

Town Clerk's Office,

Sydney, 30th June, 1873.

£5 REWARD.

A Reward of Five Pounds will be given for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who removed several trees from Belmore Park on Saturday or Sunday last.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,

Town Clerk.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.

All parties having Goods in our Mart are requested to remove them without delay, otherwise we shall sell them without reserve, previous to removing to our New Premises the "Bank Auction Rooms."

LOUIS COHEN and CO.,

11, Wynyard-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into PARTNERSHIP as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, the business will be carried on under the style of JAQUES and JAQUES, at No. 74, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1873.

THEODORE JAS. JAQUES.

A. R. JAQUES.

MORT AND CO.,

CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,

WOOL BROKERS,

LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

TO HOLDERS OF TIN SELECTIONS!

A. J. POTIER,

General Mining Agent,

STANTHORPE,

is prepared to supervise the working of tin selections, or to arrange tributes, &c.

References in Sydney:—

E. Griffith, Esq., A. J. S. Bank;

Messrs. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers;

Messrs. Little and Pile, Margaret-street.

H. HAIGH and SON,

Woolscourers and Fellmongers,

General Wool Merchants and Brokers,

Trafalgar Works, near St. Peters.

Offices, 89, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Wool bought and sold on commission. Shipments effected, and liberal advances made.

LARNACH AND JOHNSON,

AUCTIONEERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.

Offices—

235, GEORGE-STREET.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between WILLIAM FURLONG BERKELMAN, WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, and HUGH MILMAN, carrying on business together as Graziers at Listowel Downs Station, on the Bullo River, in the districts of Warrego and Mitchell, and colony of Queensland; and as Meat Preservers at Laurel Bank, Rockhampton, in the said colony, under the style or firm of BERKELMAN and CO., was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on and from the 1st day of June, now instant. All accounts due by the late firm must be rendered to Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, at Laurel Bank, Rockhampton aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of July now next ensuing, after which date they will not be recognised. All debts due to the late firm must be paid forthwith to Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery.

Dated at Sydney, this 24th day of June, A.D. 1873.

W. F. BERKELMAN.

WM. F. LAMBERT.

HUGH MILMAN.

By his Attorney, Wm. F. Lambert.

Witness—R. Chas. Want, Solicitor, Sydney.

Referring to the above notice, the BUSINESS of [illegible] at Listowel Downs Station aforesaid, and Meat [illegible] at Laurel Bank aforesaid, will be continued by the [illegible] WILLIAM FURLONG BERKELMAN [illegible] FREDERICK LAMBERT, under the [illegible] BERKELMAN and LAMBERT.

[illegible] this 24th day of June, A.D. 1873.

W. F. BERKELMAN.

WM. F. LAMBERT.

[illegible] relative to HUNT'S canvas, sacking, [illegible], and DIAMOND SAVING silk, and for [illegible] so eminently successful, makers also use it, to Messrs. HUMBLE and [illegible] Agents for the Patentee. [illegible] working of the [illegible] —Legal proceedings will be taken against [illegible] making or using the machines without a license.

ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Mr. THOMAS IRELAND has been appointed Secretary to the above Company.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARRACLOUGH,

Acting-Secretary.

361, George-street, 30th June, 1873.

N.B.—Applicants can have their testimonials returned upon application at the Office.

I, THE undersigned, have THIS DAY admitted my son, JOHN NEWTON, and my nephew, CHARLES STANCLIFF NEWTON, into partnership in the business carried on by me under the style or firm of CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and COMPANY, as Merchants and General Warehousemen, at George-street, Sydney; and 37, Moorgate-street, London.

The business will continue to be carried on under the same style or firm.

CHRIS. NEWTON.

Witness—Wm. Cubitt.

Sydney, July 1, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I have this day admitted my two Sons, Messrs. MOSS and EMANUEL SABER, as Partners in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of W. SABER and SONS, as Wholesale Jewellers and General Importers.

W. SABER.

500 and 502, George-street.

Sydney, July 1, 1873.

PARTNERSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have this day admitted Mr. JAMES MOIR and Mr. W. H. TULLOH, as partners in my business, which in future will be carried on under the style of HENRY BRIT and CO.

Sydney, 1st July, 1873. HENRY BRIT.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the undersigned will, after this date, be carried on under the name of T. T. JONES and SON.

T. T. JONES.

330, George-street, July 1, 1873.

WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. ALFRED SADDINGTON as a PARTNER in our firm.

SADDINGTON and SONS.

Sydney, 1st July, 1873.

NOTICE.

HALF-YEARLY STOCK-TAKING.

All our Establishments will be CLOSED for the above purpose

THIS DAY, 1st July.

C. KIDMAN and SON, Grocers, &c.,

S. H. Road and Branch Establishments.

ESPERANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Ironbarks.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. H. W. FOSTER has been appointed Legal Manager of above named Company, in place of Mr. B. B. POWER, and that the Offices of the Company are at Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

W. T. ANGUS,

Chairman of Directors.

Sydney, July 1, 1873.

ARRIVAL
OF THE
ENGLISH MAIL.

The R.M.S. China, Captain Perrins, arrived in Port Jackson at noon, yesterday, four days in advance of contract time. She brings European dates to the 16th May, and Indian files to the 4th June. From the papers to hand we take the following extracts:—

THE COURT.

Of Court news there is not much, except that her Majesty has held a brilliant drawing-room, at which there was an unusual display of beauty. At present the King and Queen of the Belgians are here, but they soon leave. The Queen has once more returned to her favourite home in the north. The Prince of Wales is at the Vienna Exhibition, and has done good service in promoting the interests of our exhibitors. The Princess has been a guest at Windsor. The Duke of Edinburgh has returned from the Continent. No further mystery is made about his errand. He went to spend as much time as possible with his *fiancée*, the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, a most amiable young lady, with whom he will have, it is announced, some £20,000 a year. It was alleged that he was asked to undertake to reside for a considerable period of the year in Russia, but that he declined to make this addition to golden fetters: we do not, however, think this statement worthy of implicit credence.

POLITICAL.

The House of Commons met for the first time after the Easter holidays on April 21. One of the principal measures before the House is Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Tests Bill. The object of the bill is to open to men, without distinction of faith, the offices and emoluments in Trinity College and the University of Dublin. Those who are in favour of the establishment and endowment of a Roman Catholic college and university, and who saw that if Mr. Fawcett's Bill should become law, one great object of the Ultramontane agitation which has been going on for some time would be swept away, were strenuously opposed to the bill. On the other hand, there were those who saw in this measure an instalment of the great scheme brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, and welcomed it as likely to allay agitation and remedy a crying injustice. The object of the promoter of the Bill was to get it through the House before the next examination for fellowships in May, because the sooner it practically demonstrated the effect of its unsectarian policy, the sooner would its enemies be prepared to endorse the other reforms of which the bill in question is but the precursor. The Bill has passed the third reading, and is now before the Lords.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill has passed through committee, and has been adopted by the Lords as amended. When we consider the "law's delay," and the arrear of appeals, we cannot but hope that this measure will effect the reform desired. Mr. W. H. Smith brought on a motion the other day with the view to stop action on the sugar duties until the Government had declared its intention in reference to local taxation. He argued that it was unfair to deprive the revenue of the resources derived from indirect taxation while the burdens of direct taxation bore so grievously upon the bulk of the population. The never too-equable temper of Mr. Lowe took offence at this, and he declared that the motion was nothing less than a covert attack upon the Government, and that if it was adopted they should regard it as a vote of want of confidence. Thus the Government whip was set to work to muster the forces for a grand battle. In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. Lowe bid high for the popular vote by asserting that the working classes were never benefited by the repeal of direct taxation for the reason that these taxes mainly affected the wealthy and well-to-do. The "logic of facts" is of course against this assumption, and the real facts of the case are that the Government are hampered in their local taxation scheme by considerations of how best to protect the interests of property-holders, and not as to how it may be made to effect a reduction in taxes upon rentals under £20, or in making the cost of supporting the paupers of a city or country a general charge over the whole of the population, instead of, as now, making each parish support its own poor. The debate was hot and fiery while it lasted, but it was evident that the Conservatives were not in a position to achieve the "foregone conclusion" at which Mr. Lowe hinted in his opening remarks, for, in the end, they allowed the motion to be negatived without a division. The Government has since introduced three bills on the subject of local taxation, but as they do not go to the root of the evil they are by no means popular.

It is proposed to establish a Trades' Guild of Learning for the working classes. Past experience, however, shews that the working man cares very little for such institutions. The records of mechanics' institutes all over the world are sad evidences of the want of interest he takes in the higher branches of study. Increased wages and more leisure should act as an incentive to culture and moral improvement; but the increased revenue accruing from the sale of alcoholic mixtures—the bane of all progress; and the records of our police-courts hardly bear out what on the face of it appears to be a rational and fair hypothesis. Still, refinement, and a just appreciation of what education will do for him, can only result from study, and if he can be induced to spend his leisure in the profitable culture of his intellect, society generally will be as much a gainer by the change as the individual man. From this point of we wish the proposed Guild every success. that is calculated to rescue the working the thraldom of political demagogues and to provoke in them a desire for standing, should not want thoaking men.

A convention of political Republicanism, has been held their views found no favour out they were uttered. The trut of these meetings have no they want. If they had to-morrow, the might was invited to atte week after he wrote to say it was easier to uproot a monarchy than to give a healthy growth to that which is put in its place. He had no sympathy with the object which gave its name to the organisation. He preferred to try to do good in the way of political reform, by what he regarded as a wiser and less hazardous, if a less ambitious, method. In the course of the proceedings a resolution was passed, expressive of regret at the death of the late Mr. Mill, and containing a warm tribute of respect to his memory. This was the most sensible thing the meeting did.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES' CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th of May, the Earl of Kimberley, in moving the second reading of this bill, which had come up from the Commons, referred to the existing state of the law with reference to Customs' duties in the Australian colonies. By the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59, those colonies were prohibited from imposing differential duties. A movement against this prohibition was commenced actively in 1867, when the colony of New South Wales represented to the Home Government that it ought to be removed. The demands made in the representation from the colony did not meet with the approval of the Duke of Buckingham, who was at that time Secretary for the Colonies. In the same year the Legislature of Tasmania passed a bill imposing differential duties, but on the advice of the noble duke the sanction of the Crown was refused in the case of that bill. Subsequently a conference of all the Australian colonies was held in Tasmania, with the view of bringing about a Customs' union of those colonies. When he came into office and the matter was brought officially under his notice, he adopted the same view as that which had been held by his predecessor, and after a further resolution come to by a conference held in 1870, the subject was taken into consideration by her Majesty's Government, and he addressed a despatch to the Governors of the Australian colonies. He might mention that New Zealand was in a different position from the Australian colonies, because, in the case of New Zealand, there was no general prohibition against the imposition of differential duties; and as the Australian colonies continued to urge the removal of the prohibition, her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that it would not be wise any longer to resist the demand made by them to enter into such Customs arrangements with one another as they might think fit in respect of the productions of the various colonies. Accordingly, this bill was prepared. It consisted of only three clauses. The first was merely the short title clause, and the second the interpretation clause. The third and main clause empowered the colonial Legislatures to regulate duties. The Legislature of any one of the Australian colonies was to have power from time to time to make laws with respect to the remission or imposition of duties upon the importation into such colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any other of the said colonies, or the produce or manufacture of or imported from New Zealand. But no new duty was to be imposed upon, and no existing duty was to be remitted as to, the importation into any of, the Australian colonies of any article the produce or manufacture of any particular country which was not to be equally imposed or remitted in the case of the importation into such colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of any other country. There had been considerable difference of opinion in those colonies on the subject of free trade. Her Majesty's Government were quite alive to the interests of free trade. Those interests all parties in this country had now at heart; but if we made this question of differential duties one of the right of the colonies to govern themselves, we might retard free trade in the Australian colonies rather than advance it. It was highly probable that the Australian colonies would at some future time follow the example set them in British North America, and form themselves into a great confederate Union. He thought that such a Union would be beneficial to those several colonies, the divisions between which were in some cases only imaginary lines. That, however, was a question quite outside this bill, and on the present occasion he thought it better not to go into questions of colonial policy. As we had given the Australian colonies self-government, it was perhaps better that in matters of Customs' regulations we should assume that those colonies knew their own business better than we knew it. In conclusion, he should only express a hope that this Bill would be used by the Colonial Legislatures for the purpose of removing any artificial barriers to trade. He was confident that those colonies had nothing to fear in any competition with other communities. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Earl Grey deprecated the policy on which this bill was founded. When free trade was adopted by the Imperial Parliament, it was adopted as a system which should prevail throughout the British possessions. In 1850, Parliament put on record its intention that the Australian colonies should be identified with the general commercial policy of the British Empire. In the Australian Government Act passed that year there was inserted that prohibitory clause to which his noble friend, the Secretary for the Colonies, had alluded. The difference between Customs' duties which were opposed to free trade and Customs' duties which were not was founded on a very plain principle. To adhere to the system of free trade, all that was necessary was to take care that in imposing fiscal duties you did not divert labour and capital from their legitimate channels. Duties which did not do that were consistent with the principles of free trade, from which it followed that duties ought to be imposed not in reference to the place from which the articles came, but in reference to the articles themselves. When you imposed different duties on the same article coming from different places, you diverted labour and capital from their legitimate channels. The Imperial Parliament, when adopting free trade, did not oblige the colonies to get rid of existing duties of a detrimental nature, but it did provide that no new differential duties should be imposed. The colonial legislatures appeared to have been unable to agree upon any such united policy as would put an end to such absurdities as that of having a Custom-house on the line between Victoria and New South Wales. An injudicious system of protection had been deliberately adopted by some of the colonies. If the object was to levy duties impartially on certain articles, from whatever country they came, there would have been no occasion for this bill. But that was not what these colonies wanted. They desired to encourage a system of protection which in some cases operated even against British industry. He would remind their lordships that by the colonial tariff, especially in Victoria, there was a tariff for native as distinguished from British industry. Nothing could be more fatal to the existence of the connexion between those colonies and the mother country than such a system. This bill would enable New Zealand and the Australian colonies to carry still further the vicious system of protection, the effect of which would be to create and raise up an artificially protected trade. This would be uncertain, as all artificial trades were, and sooner or later it would be put an end to, at great cost to those who embarked in it. He could not concur with his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) that we ought always to conclude that the colonies themselves knew best what ought to be done in respect of colonial matters. He wanted to know, if that principle were to be acted on, in what manner the Queen's authority over the colonies was to be maintained? If it were not to be upheld in the commercial policy of the colonies, he wanted to know whether that was not tantamount to an abandonment of all useful connection the Imperial colonies and the mother count as to the commercial Government was to have no in the colonies, then all system which was to pre colonies was a very onerous we should have by the any power. He believed responsibility without demand made by the Aus- the difficulty of the the matter of those differ- tralian colonies in ve been got over if the ential duties migh pointed out the dangers of a Home Governmen d had declared that, as free protectionist poli policy of the British Empire, trade was the the Australian colonies. He it; must be other course had been adopted deeply lam sions, and must repeat that he on this an y as likely to contribute to the regarded al ties between England and her disrupti colonie

bury said that if he thought the bill involved the abandonment of e trade, he would be no advocate The fact was that some of the s, long ago, imposed Customs' duties violation of the principles of free noble Earl (Earl Grey) himself ne of them had imposed restrictive nigh ones. When these were sanctioned n did the Government of this country principles of free trade? This bill did ree trade. If the bill were one to enable ralian colonies to impose duties on articles from abroad the case would be different; but, g New Zealand aside, the difficulties arose not spect of different countries, or even different com unities, but in respect of different parts of the same olony, or of colonies separated from one another only by imaginary lines. What this bill would allow to be done in a legitimate manner could hitherto have been done in an illegitimate manner. The difficulties first arose some time, about the year 1850, when there were such disputes in connection with the collection of duties on the River Murray boundary, between New South Wales and Victoria, that bloodshed was apprehended. To put an end to that state of things, the two Governments of New South Wales and Victoria entered into an agreement whereby, on the payment of a fixed sum, the collection of the duties was abrogated for a certain number of years. Recently another arrangement had been made in the colonies on the very same question, and the inability of the colonies to impose differential duties had not proved to be a real impediment to the speedy settlement of that question. He could assure the noble earl that if the Crown were to interfere with such arrangement, the intervention, instead of promoting good will or strengthening the bonds of union between the colonies and the mother country, would have a wholly contrary effect. Their lordships ought not to form exaggerated notions as to what this bill really proposed to do. If it gave, or even if it held out, the slightest hope of hereafter giving power to the colonies to impose differential duties on articles exported from abroad, he should oppose it to the utmost. He held that in regard to all commercial and other treaties the Imperial Parliament ought to be and must be paramount, but the present measure dealt only with the internal trade of the Australian Colonies, and placed them beforehand in the position they would occupy if they were united under federal bonds. The terms on which the Union was to be completed, if indeed it should ever be completed, were surely matters on which the Australian Colonies ought to be consulted, and it was not impossible that some of the Legislatures might claim particular powers in regard to their own taxation. At all events, no one could say this bill in any way touched the foreign trade. As regarded New Zealand, he admitted it did not stand in exactly the same position as Australia proper, although the relations between New Zealand and the Continent of Australia were very much more intimate than many persons would suppose, considering the distance which intervened between them. He could not think, however, that the inclusion of New Zealand in any way altered the character of the bill, which, in his opinion, was one of purely colonial and local interest. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Carnarvon said that, although the bill passed through the other House almost, if not entirely, without discussion, the three remarkable speeches delivered this evening proved its great importance from a colonial point of view. He thought the remarks of the noble Earl (the Earl of Kimberley) were less forcible than the arguments formerly set forth in his despatches. Their lordships must have listened with great satisfaction to the speech of the noble viscount opposite (Viscount Canterbury) who brought into the House such a matured experience of these countries as few Colonial Governors had ever possessed. (Hear, hear.) As for the bill itself, it would absolutely change those commercial doctrines which had been persistently acted upon for many years, for it gave the colonies in this particular Australian group the power of imposing differential or preferential duties for or against one another. He should prefer that the bill should not be carried, but it was impossible to read the correspondence without perceiving that the colonial Governments had brought considerable pressure to bear on the Government in reference to this subject, and that little alternative was left to the Government except to accede to some measure like the present. There were two conclusions which he deduced from the position of this question. The first was the fallibility of modern philosophy, which predicted that free trade and the non-imposition of differential duties would be chief features in our colonial policy; for our Australian colonies, with the most democratic forms of government, had, in a few years, utterly repudiated both doctrines. The second conclusion was that the growth and prosperity of these colonies had been unexampled, that no one would see what the end of it would be, and that their growth increased the political responsibilities of those who governed them. The tie that bound them to this country was like a silken thread, but he hoped it would be capable of sustaining our relations. We had handed over to them almost everything necessary for their self-government, and we could only hope they would use their power wisely. Under this bill they would assume really new powers, which, if temperately, wisely, and sparingly used, would, he apprehended, produce little and perhaps no great change in the relations between them and us; but, on the other hand, they were powers which, if intemperately, or violently, or immoderately used might bring about serious complications and difficulties from which he should shrink with dismay. The Blue Books abounded with the most ardent professions on the part of the colonies of their loyalty to the Crown and their devotion to this country, and he did not believe that in any part of the world there was more genuine and hearty allegiance than was to be found there; but, in spite of all this, difficulties might arise, and it was the business of statesmen to foresee and arrange them. He hoped and believed that in the long run we should be able to reconcile what had hitherto been deemed to be irreconcilable—namely, the freedom of the colonies and their dutiful allegiance to the mother country. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Belmore, concurring in the view that freedom of trade was essential to general prosperity, admitted that the time had come when the colonies should have the power which this bill proposed to give them. It carried out a policy which he had recommended some time ago. He did not agree with the objection that the measure would break ties which bound the colonies together or that it would in any way weaken their attachment to this country. In Victoria there was a strong desire for protection, but there were many public men who were really free traders at heart and who would adopt the free trade principle if they saw how the revenue of the colony could be raised in accordance with it. Attempts had been made to repeal ad valorem duties in New South Wales, the chief Minister of which was a free trader, and it was probable another attempt would be made next year.

The Earl of Kimberley said in these colonies there was a free trade as well as a protectionist party. He did not wish to draw invidious distinctions; but it was only fair to say that South Australia had never adopted a protectionist policy, and that in New South Wales there was a very strong free trade party, and it was probable the ad valorem duties might be repealed. No doubt it would be an immense advantage if we could have one commercial policy throughout the Empire, but the arguments in favour of that policy had not produced the desired effect in the colonies, and he was by no means convinced that any argument would produce that effect; and he quoted one or two passages to show in what sense those arguments were received. It was stated that no attempt could be more hopeless than to induce self-governing colonies to adopt the same opinions upon free trade that England happened to entertain at the moment. He did not think the House would be surprised that he had come to the conclusion that no advantage would be gained by prolonging a controversy which was su to become acrimonious in its character. He had come to that conclusion with reluctance. He regretted extremely to see the colonies entering in a course, which was not a wise one, of making bargains with each other on principles of reciprocity; but he did founded on this was a question of paramount importance on which they should place an absolute veto on the wishes of the colonies. These communities were growing powerful; they were self-reliant, and displayed all the independent feelings of Englishmen. He believed they entertained a real, sincere loyalty to this country; but care must be taken not to transform that spirit of cordial loyalty into a feeling of opposition, and even of dislike to this country. He believed the bill would be received by the colonies in the spirit in which it was passed—as a concession in the matter of their especially local and internal affairs; and they would regard it merely as a corollary to the measure passed for our North American colonies. Looking at all the facts of the case, he certainly did not think it would have the fatal effects which the noble earl (Grey) appeared to apprehend.

The bill was read a second time.

Earl Grey gave notice that on going into Committee he would move the omission of the words "New Zealand."

The following is a copy of the bill:—

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the law with respect to Customs duties in the Australian colonies; Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—1. This Act may be cited as the 'Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1873.' 2. In this Act the term 'Australian Colonies' shall mean the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The term 'country' shall mean any country or place except Australian colonies, and the colony of New Zealand. 3. The Legislature of any one of the Australian colonies shall, for the purpose of carrying into effect any agreement between any two or more of the said colonies, or between any one or more of the said colonies and New Zealand, have full power from time to time to make laws with respect to the remission or imposition of duties upon the importation into such colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any other of the said colonies, or the produce or manufacture of or imported from New Zealand: Provided always, that for the purpose aforesaid no new duty shall be imposed upon, and no existing duty shall be remitted as to, the importation into any of the Australian colonies of any article, the produce or manufacture of any particular country, which shall not be equally imposed upon, or remitted as to, the importation into such colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of any other country: Provided further, that no duties shall be levied upon articles imported into any of the Australian colonies for the supply of her Majesty's land or sea forces, nor shall any duty be levied or remitted contrary to or at variance with any Treaty or Treaties for the time being subsisting between her Majesty and any Foreign Power."

The London *Times* of the 16th May has the subjoined article on the question:—A bill was read a second time yesterday in the House of Lords which in a matter of some importance extends the power of self-government already enjoyed by our Australian colonies. By the law which defines their existing Constitution they are at present prohibited from imposing differential duties. It is now proposed to repeal this prohibition so far as concerns the mutual commerce of the colonies themselves. The bill provides that the Legislature of any one of the colonies shall have full power from time to time to remit or impose Customs' duties upon the importation into such colony of any article the produce or manufacture of any other of the colonies, including New Zealand. It is provided, however, at the same time that no new duty shall be imposed, and no existing duty remitted upon importations from any particular country, without being equally imposed or remitted upon similar importations from other countries. The effect, therefore, is to give these colonies perfect liberty to practise between themselves either free trade or protection; and there can be no doubt that some of them will use their power for the purpose of protection. Tasmania has already passed a bill imposing differential duties, which, in obedience to the existing law, was of course vetoed. But, whatever may be the consequence, we abandon, by this bill, the control by which we have hitherto attempted to impose upon the Australian colonies our own fiscal system. We leave them free to act in respect to their mutual relations according to their own view of their interests. It is impossible not to regret the immediate purpose for which this liberty has been asked by some of the colonies; but to statesmen imbued with the old traditions of Colonial Government, it appears almost revolutionary. Lord Grey, *for instance*, asks whether to surrender the Queen's authority over the commercial policy of the colonies does not amount to an abandonment of all useful connexion between them and the mother country. He urges that when free trade was adopted by the Imperial Parliament it was adopted as a system which should prevail throughout the British possessions, and that the existing prohibitions are in pursuance of the intention of Parliament that the Australian colonies should be identified with the general commercial policy of the British Empire. There is a certain truth in these remarks; but the Government had to deal with difficulties on which Lord Grey bestows very scant consideration. Th had in some way or other to meet an urgent demand by the colonies for the liberty they now propose to grant. Lord Grey says he believes this difficulty could have been got over "if the home Government had pointed out the dangers of a protectionist policy, and had declared that as free trade was the commercial policy of the Empire, it must be that of the Australian colonies." But argument on this subject has been tried with the colonies again and again. Lord Kimberley did not yield without previous remonstrance, but the colonies continued of the same mind. Lord Carnarvon dislikes the bill, but he admitted it to be impossible to read the correspondence "without perceiving that the colonial Governments had brought considerable pressure to bear on the Government in reference to this subject, and that little alternative was left to the Government except to accede to some measure like the present." In truth, all that Lord Kimberley could urge in deprecation of protection is familiar to Australian statesmen in the equally convincing form of books and speeches. They are not children to need instruction in the elements of political economy. We need not go further than the other side of the Channel, if so far, to find persons thoroughly familiar with the whole controversy, and yet staunch Protectionists. We cannot expect Australians to be always wiser than the French on such a subject. But if they had made up their minds that the power to impose these duties is essential to their welfare, what would be the effect of our continuing to resist them, except to provoke a sentiment of dissatisfaction with a connexion which seemed to obstruct their interests? Indeed, it would have been an error with reference simply to the encouragement of a wiser fiscal policy. Nothing could tend so much to render free trade unpopular as to make the colonists feel that it is imposed upon them against their will by the power of the mother country. In short, to have held out persistently would, as Lord Kimberley expressed it, have been "to make this question of differential duties one of the right of the colonies to govern themselves." Lord Grey desires to promote free trade, and to avert any disagreement between the colonies and the mother country; but the policy he recommended would have been the worst for both purposes. The House of Lords was fortunate in having among its members two Peers who had served as colonial Governors in Australia, and they concurred in representing that a persistent refusal by the home Government would have defeated its own object. Lord Canterbury assured Lord Grey that intervention in the internal fiscal affairs of the "colonies, instead of promoting goodwill or strengthening the bonds of union between the colonies and the mother country would have a totally contrary effect." The time has come, in fact, when the Australian colonists know their own mind in matters which more immediately concern themselves, and are sensible that it ought to be deferred to. They think they ought to be free from leading-strings in such matters, and they are no longer a loose collection of emigrant atoms. They have politics of their own, and they have public men sufficiently able and well-instructed to have furnished the mother country with two not unsuccessful statesmen. Lord Grey could not concur in concluding "that the colonists know best what ought to be done in respect of colonial matters," and there is very good reason for his doubt. But all Lord Kimberley had argued was that we should assume they know their own business best. It does not follow because a man has reached years of discretion that he is therefore the best judge of his own interests; but it is necessary to treat him as if he were. The Australian colonies are just in the condition of a prosperous young man who is determined to earn his own experience. They are beyond tutelage, and they must be allowed to take their own course, except in matters of imperial concern. They will in all probability make many mistakes, as the mother country has done before them; but mistakes are the lessons of life. The tendency of events in Australia is probably, as Lord Kimberley said, towards the formation of a Federal Union among the colonies. Perhaps a Customs' Union may be the first step towards it, and Lord Canterbury pointed out the importance, with a view to this result, of leaving the colonies perfectly free to regulate their own taxation. They can only form a satisfactory Union upon terms which are the result of a perfectly voluntary agreement. Lord Canterbury also did well to point out that the bill in no way touches the foreign trade of the colonies. It neither gives nor holds out any hope of hereafter giving them power to impose differential duties on articles imported from abroad, and, of course, it contains an express proviso that no duties shall be levied or remitted inconsistent with commercial treaties to which England is a party. It is simply the internal trade of the colonies which is affected by it, and this a matter on which it is no longer possible, even if it were desirable, to restrain them. A refusal would only have involved a concession at a later time with a bad grace. Still the power which the colonists will acquire by this extension of self-government is one which it is difficult to use with discretion, and we must hope, with Lord Kimberley, that they will be cautious in their first exercise of their new liberty.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

On May 12 an influential deputation, consisting of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Sir Charles Wingfield, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Adolphus Young, M.P.; Admiral Erskine, M.P.; Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P.; Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Macfie, M.P.; General Sir C. B. Daubeny, K.C.B.; Colonel T. St. L. Alcock, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, Mr. F. P. Labilliere, Mr. James A. Youle, Dr. J. Milligan, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. Gisborne Molineaux, Mr. Edwin Carton Booth, Mr. Alexander Rivington, Mr. Frederick Young, Captain J. C. R. Colomb, Mr. C. W. Eddy, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. B. S. Lloyd, Mr. Charles Clark, Mr. Charles Fraser, Mr. James R. Fairfax, Mr. R. E. Threlkeld, Mr. William Westgarth, Mr. G. P. Bodie, and Rev. B. Millard (secretary Anti-Slavery Society), had an interview with the Earl of Kimberley, at the colonial office, in support of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur's motion for the annexion of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain. The deputation was introduced by the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, M.P., who read the following memorial from the Royal Colonial Institute in explanation of the object the deputation had in view:—"Reasons why the Fiji Islands should be annexed to Great Britain. 1. That the white settlers in the islands, numbering about 3000, are for the most part British subjects, and have asked for British protection, and the establishment of British law. 2. That our Government has pledged itself to maintain an adequate naval force at the group for the suppression of kidnapping and regulation of the labour traffic, and has actually seven vessels employed in those waters for this purpose; that it will be necessary to have some naval station there for the purposes of rendezvous and refitting, and that the supercession of the present weak and incapable Government by British authority, would probably be a source of economy rather than that of additional outlay, by enabling us to appeal to the allegiance of the white residents as British subjects in support of the cause to which we stand committed. 3. That the existing native Government is understood not to be averse to resign its authority to ours, and that the principal change necessary would be that the commanding officer of the station would become the Governor. 4. That the islands are in the direct line of steam communication and of commerce from the Australian colonies to the British and American settlements on the American Pacific coast, are more favourably situated than any others for coaling stations on this route, and that it is very important that they should not become the se [illegible]. 5. That in the event of our Government persisting in its refusal of the protectorate, it is extremely probable that some other Power will assume it in the interest of its subjects resident in the islands—in which case very serious complications and dangers would be likely to arise. 6. That the establishment of any such foreign protectorate would be extremely annoying and injurious to our Australian and New Zealand fellow subjects, who already resent their being exposed to this danger by what they consider to be the excessive timidity and short-sighted policy of our Government in having declined the protectorate. Their feelings on the subject are so strong that it is improbable that they would tamely submit to the annexation of the islands by a foreign Power, for it should be borne in mind that the white settlers in the islands—about 3000—are chiefly Australians. 7. That the Australian colonies have shown their earnestness on this subject by collectively, and some of them individually, memorialising our Government to establish British authority over them—this being an Imperial function which cannot properly be delegated to any single member of the empire. 7. That the necessary establishment would be inexpensive, that the expense might readily be covered by customs duties (particularly on spirits), and that statistics amply prove that thriving colonies are a source of great profit to the mother country, and that the trade of colonies is mainly with the country to whose flag they owe allegiance. 8. That the question of protectorate over, or sovereignty of, these islands, which has now for a considerable time been agitated, can no longer be safely left in suspense—the position being full of danger. 9. Finally, that the highest interest of humanity and civilization would be served by the establishment of British authority in Fiji." Mr. C. W. Eddy, in the absence of Mr. Chesson, read the following document:—"Grounds on which the Aborigines Protection Society support Mr. Alderman M'Arthur's motion.—1. That Fiji is the real focus of the slave trade in Polynesia. 2. That, apart altogether from kidnapping, as between Fiji and other islands of the Pacific, British subjects are engaged in a local slave trade which is beyond the purview of British cruisers. 3. That on many of the plantations practices which in no respect differ from negro slavery notoriously exist. 4. That the opinion of the Australian colonists, and of all respectable Englishmen in Fiji, is that a direct assertion of British authority in those islands is necessary to prevent them from being turned into a regularly organised slave State. 5. That the doctrine that British subjects may take possession of a country and set up an authority separate from and independent of that of the Crown is not only unconstitutional but in the highest degree mischievous. 6. That the longer this question is delayed the more difficult will be its solution, and at the same time the more imperative will interference on the part of the Imperial Government become." Copies of the two documents were left with the Earl of Kimberley. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, in supporting the statements and arguments advanced in the memorials, said that patriotically, and also as taking a great interest in the colonies, he certainly did consider it of great importance that we should occupy Fiji in a territorial sense, and also to prevent the abominable system of kidnapping that was now carried on. He did not think a mere protectorate would be sufficient. He remembered that in 1844 a protectorate was tried at the Cape, and it resulted in very little good. If we were to put a stop to the atrocities in the Fijis he did not see how we could stop short of governing the country. Mr. Edward Wilson said he felt very strongly on the subject, and while discussing what was to be done, whether a protectorate should be established, or the islands should be annexed, he would ask his lordship to consider what would be the alternative? Every mail brought news of some fresh horrible atrocities, and even that morning they had intelligence of the most heartrending character. The colonists had done as much as could possibly be expected from them, and the time would soon come when a regular form of government must of necessity be established. They would perhaps be told, however, by those gentlemen who thought that nothing could be made of this splendid empire of ours, that all the degradations of New Zealand would be repeated in Fiji, but he did not believe it. Any way it was quite time that something was done, and they had come there that afternoon to ask the British Government, seeing that they had advocated the suppression of slavery in Eastern Africa, and sent out Sir Bartle Frere to Zanzibar, that they would step in and put a stop to the miserable work at present practised at the Fijis. The Earl of Kimberley, in reply, said the matter was already under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. He was glad to hear the Duke of Manchester say he had no faith in a protectorate. He (Lord Kimberley) regarded a protectorate as a very weak device, and he did not think we could do worse than assume the protectorate of a State without having the power to enforce law and order. Whatever else the Government might be in favour of, they would not adopt a protectorate. Either we must leave the Islands alone, or else we must assume full sovereignty over them. He did not doubt but that if we were to occupy the islands, very serious wars, and probably bloodshed, would ensue. These would arise mainly from the disputes as to the possession of land. New Zealand had been a lesson to us, and he thought the Government would shrink not a little from undertaking a second time like responsibilities. There was another question. After the Fiji Islands, what then? There were all the Polynesian Islands. The occupation of Fiji would have no effect upon these, and the same causes that would induce the Government to annex Fiji might ultimately lead to the annexation of the whole Polynesian group. The Government had received applications from the chiefs of Fiji to annex the islands, but the question was a very large one, and would require a great deal of consideration. He agreed with Mr. Wilson, however, that it was essential—for the welfare of the Australian colonies in particular—that some definite form of government should be established. He was very glad to meet the deputation, and was happy to see so large a body interested in such a good cause, but he could only promise that the subject should receive the earnest attention of her Majesty's Government. Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., did not see that the annexation of the Fijis to Great Britain must necessarily lead to the extermination of the native population. The Earl of Kimberley remarked that it was a well-known fact that the aborigines gradually disappeared on the appearance of the white man. His Grace the Duke of Manchester said the principal difficulty encountered in the wars of New Zealand was the want of proper communication. In Fiji it was different. There they had the natural road of the sea, and as the islands were considerably smaller than New Zealand, they would have more control over them. Mr. Edward Jenkins thought that if we annexed Fiji we should be benefiting the natives. If it was to be the fate of those unhappy creatures to be "improved off the face of the earth," it should be done as gently as possible. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur believed the Government would soon be in possession of a memorial from Fiji, signed by 80 per cent. of the population praying for annexation, and he hoped the Government would give it their due consideration. If the wishes of the inhabitants were acceded to, and England annexed the Fiji Islands, he had no hesitation in saying that the system of slavery now so extensively carried on would soon be abolished. The Earl of Kimberley said he would like to know whether the deputation wished the Government to send out regiments from home to enforce order. Mr. A. M'Arthur thought that if this were found necessary, one regiment would serve the purpose. Mr. E. Jenkins did not doubt but that force and expense would be necessary. The Duke of Manchester reminded Earl Kimberley that we had seven men-of-war in the South Seas already, and that number would be amply sufficient to quell any disturbance. Mr. Kinnaird said that the debate on the subject of Fiji in June last resulted in an understanding that if it was clearly proved to be the desire of a considerable majority of the white and native population that the islands should be annexed, steps in that direction should be taken. This Mr. M'Arthur confirmed, referring to the report of the debate in Hansard. Lord Kimberley denied that the Government had given any pledges on the subject, and added that the petition to which he has referred having only that very morning arrived, there had not been time to have it duly examined and authenticated. After a few words from Admiral Erskine and Captain Colomb, the deputation thanked his lordship for his attention, and withdrew. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was present at the interview.

THE WILL OF THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

Messrs. Markby, Tarry, and Stewart, solicitors for the administratrix, have been authorised to send to the papers the following notarial translation of the will of the late Emperor Napoleon, "in order to avoid the possibility of further misrepresentations." They add that the estate has been sworn under £120,000, but this sum is subject to claims which will reduce the amount actually received by the administratrix about one-half:—

"*This is my will.*

"I commend my son and wife to the high constituted authorities of the State (*aux grand corps de l'Etat*), to the people, and the army. The Empress Eugenie possesses all the qualities requisite for conducting the Regency well, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family—'Everything for the French people.' Let him fix in his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the Emperor's decrees and correspondence; finally, let him remember, when circumstances so permit, that the cause of the peoples is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because your contemporaries seldom render you justice, so that in order to fulfil one's mission, one must have faith in and consciousness of one's duty. It is necessary to consider that from Heaven on high those whom you have loved regard and protect you; it is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave the Empress Eugenie all my private property. It is my desire that on the majority of my son she shall inhabit the Elysée and Biarritz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget the griefs I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the Emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the Empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will always honour by his piety. (Signed) NAPOLEON. Done, written, and signed with my hand at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th April, 1865. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

The *Saturday Review* has the following on the above will:—"The Emperor enriched his friends, but did not enrich himself. He let his friends make use of their position, and they often made use of it in a very unscrupulous way; but he had as much money as he could want, and he did not save. The extravagance of the Imperial Court was very great, and it was part of his political system to dazzle Paris with constant shows, to have the Imperial magnificence constantly talked about, and to keep traders satisfied and busybodies employed. The older sovereigns of Europe found nothing to despise in the mode in which the French Court was maintained, and, while everything went smoothly, the great majority of French people were much gratified to think that their Emperor spent so much and their Empress dressed so splendidly. Still, if the Emperor had wished to save money, no doubt he could have done so. He might have had all his magnificence and the pleasure of economising at the same time; but he did not think it necessary to save. He did not think of reverses and exile as matters of serious anxiety to himself or his family. He took it for granted that Providence would be on the side of the Bonapartes. A king like Louis Philippe properly and prudently looks upon his chance of wanting the means of keeping up a private station handsomely as one of those chances against which he ought reasonably to provide. He has been made a sovereign to his own surprise, and he knows that an accident may unmake him as an accident has made him. The Emperor looked on himself in a very different light. His uncle's memory invested him with a sort of Divine right, and his uncle's protecting influence kept him safe. These happy privileges would descend to his son in due course of time, and there was, therefore, no need to contemplate the possibility of the family living in poverty and exile. The Emperor has, as all the world knows, been grievously mistaken. He did die an exile, and comparatively in poverty; but even his not putting by money shows how fervently he believed in the special character of the destiny of himself and his family. As it happens, the very best thing he could have done, if the political interests of his party are to be considered, was to die poor. At a time when France is groaning under new taxation caused by a war associated with the Emperor's name, its keenest indignation would have been roused against him and his family if it had become known that the Emperor had used his position while Emperor to accumulate in safety a large private fortune. As it is, no one can cast this reproach on the Emperor's memory, and his son, if he ever appeals to France, will be able to do so without having to overcome the obstacle created by wealth hoarded up at the cost of a suffering country."

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition at Vienna opened on May 1 with great ceremony. Upwards of 20,000 persons were under the dome, which is more than treble the size of St. Peter's at Rome, but, so far from there being any crowd within the vast ring of archways and piers, there was room for double the number present. The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at noon. They alighted before the south portal from their state carriage-and-six. Before the portal stood, in full field-marshal's uniform, the Archduke Charles Louis, the patron of the exhibition, with Baron Schwarz, its president, who presented the Emperor with a bouquet. Then followed the Crown Prince Rudolph; and then came, also in a state carriage-and-six, the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, also in a carriage-and-six, followed. The august procession was then formed and, preceded by the marshals and Archdukes Charles, Louis and Regnier, passed through the vestibule and entered the rotunda. There was great cheering, and British hurrahs were distinctly audible. The Emperor led the Princess of Prussia. The second couple were the Prince Imperial of Prussia and the Empress; the third, the Prince of Wales and the Crown Princess of Denmark. Then followed in order the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Arthur, each with a lady on his arm; then a few other couples of the Imperial family, followed by a little group of other distinguished visitors. In the front row of the dais there were twelve persons in all, most of whom have been named above; and three other rows were full. The Emperor wore the Austrian uniform, the Prince of Prussia that of a Prussian cuirassier, the Prince of Wales that of a British general, and Prince Arthur that of the Rifle Brigade. The music having ceased, the Archduke Charles Louis, on the lowest step of the dais, spoke as follows:—"Your Imperial Majesty, Most Gracious Sire,—With the deepest warmth of joy I congratulate your Majesty in these halls, devoted to peaceful progress, on the great interest and participation of your Majesty, which have brought to a happy issue this undertaking, which concentrates upon Austria the gaze of the world, and illustrates the welfare and progress of mankind through culture and labour. Not we, who possessed the confidence of your Majesty have been required to co-operate in carrying out your design, are qualified to judge of its results; but it behoves us, as being thoroughly acquainted with the requisites which the work has demanded, as having recognised the motives actuating your Majesty, aided by the intelligent and spontaneous co-operation of the people of your own and foreign countries, to bear testimony to the strong and irrepressible might of progress and culture. One result is patent that the creation of your Majesty this day, with its valuable and noble association, will be looked upon as a worthy inheritance by a grateful posterity. May it please your Majesty to accept this catalogue of the Exhibition, and this memoir of its development, and now to declare open the World Exposition of 1873." The Emperor then stepped forward, and in a loud clear voice replied as follows:—"With the greatest delight I see the fulfilment of this undertaking, the momentous significance of which I fully recognise. My trust in the patriotism and capabilities of my people, and the sympathy and appreciation of foreign nations, have sustained me in the accomplishment of this great work. My Imperial countenance has been given to the work, and my grateful acknowledgment will crown its close. I declare that the World's Exposition of 1873 is now open."

After some more music, Prince Auersperg spoke as follows:—"In the name of the Government I congratulate your Majesty on this auspicious occasion. Under heavy difficulties, skill and determination have proved victorious in bringing about the happy inauguration which we now celebrate. In no boastful spirit, but imbued with a proper self-respect, the Austrian nation looks on this work to-day as an evidence of the sterling strength and unquestionable growth of its Fatherland, and its worthy participation in the result of culture. We must especially thank your Majesty for the circumstance that the first idea of its creation was due to your suggestion. The Austrian people unite in true and patriotic recognition of your Imperial Majesty's kindness, and I am only the expositor of their sentiments, in laying their most grateful thanks at the foot of your throne."

The Burgomaster of Vienna, Doctor Felder, then addressed his Majesty in a loyal speech, alluding to the fact that nearly a quarter of a century had closed since his Majesty ascended the throne, and the records of the past gave evidence that during that period Vienna had made rapid strides. The ramparts, once encircling the city, had disappeared; and, thanks to the munificence of the Emperor, important works had been constructed to benefit the country, and to promote the welfare of the city, which would remain as lasting monuments for future ages. The burgomaster concluded with the following patriotic aspirations:—"God bless, God defend, God sustain your Majesty, our Emperor Francis Joseph. Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

The illustrious party visited the foreign departments, passing down the right side of the central transept, through the German, Russian, Swiss, Italian, and French divisions, to that of England, where they were received by the British Ambassador (Sir A. Buchanan), Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the rest of the English, Indian, and British Colonial Commissioners, to each of whom the Emperor, Archduke Charles Louis, and the Prince of Wales spoke in the kindest manner. Mr. Owen had the honour of conducting his Imperial Majesty and the Princes round our department. The Emperor expressed himself as highly delighted with the taste of British industry noticeable in the Exhibition, and was especially struck with the beauty and novelty of the Indian show, which the Archduke Charles Louis declared, in conversation with a royal Commissioner, to be the best in the whole building. High admiration was expressed, at the same time, of the Minton and other British ware, and of Messrs. Hancock's magnificent display of arts and jewellery. Having left our department and paid a visit to the Portuguese Gallery, the Emperor and his distinguished company went back to the former, and spent some more minutes in the Indian division. As they passed round, the British exhibitors and workmen assembled in large numbers and saluted them with three hearty cheers. After passing through other foreign departments, they returned to the central hall, and crossed into the Austrian section. Several English ladies were present at the reception of the Imperial party in the British department. About 30,000 persons were admitted by ticket at the present moment, despite the great inclemency of the weather, a 350,000 to 400,000 people throng the Prater, and lege its extraordinary resources in the way of re- ahment establishments.

HE PROPOSED MAIL SERVICE VIA THE CAPE.

The following relates to the prospectus issued of the Australian Steam Navigation Company, with a proposed capital of £1,250,000, to establish a monthly line of large steamers to perform the voyage to Melbourne in forty-two days:—"No. 1, Leadenhall-street, April 19, 1873. Sir,—I have read the prospectus of the Anglo-Australian Steam Navigation Company (Limited) very carefully, and having had 20 years' experience in the Australian trade, from which, however, I have now retired, including the transport of upwards of 160,000 passengers, I trust I may be permitted to address you on the merits of this enterprise. In the first place, no company has ever attempted before to steam about 12,000 miles consecutively in forty-two days, at the average speed of 12 miles an hour, and I know it is the opinion of the largest steamship owner in England that such a voyage is simply a very great experiment. The European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, which had a subsidy of £185,000 a year, attempted long distances at a high velocity, and sank their entire capital—about half-a-million—in less than two years. With respect to the traffic, nothing can be more fallacious than the comparison between the passenger trade of the United States of America and Australia. In the former you have now a population of about forty millions, drawing its immigration from all Europe by the attraction of free homesteads and climate well-adapted for the growth of cereals, while the voyage, which used to occupy from thirty-five to sixty days in a sailing vessel, is now substituted by a run of ten to twelve days in magnificent steamers. In the colony of Victoria, you have only a population of 740,000 souls, nearly all of whom have gone out to settle for life, while with the difference between steam and canvas on an Australian voyage bears, as is well known, no such proportion as one to America. Besides, the prospectus states that the Australian trade employs 600,000 tons of shipping annually, and these will inevitably get their share of the very small numbers who now go to Australia, amounting as far as Victoria is concerned, for the year 1871—the last return—to 6570 souls, composed chiefly of steerage passengers. The proposal that the steamers should start from Liverpool and call at Milford Haven accounts for the support of the Great Western Railway directors, but hitherto all efforts to give vitality to artificial ports have not been successful, and I cannot see in what respect this arrangement is likely to form an exception. Respecting the homeward voyages, the loss of freight by bringing the steamers to Liverpool instead of to London would in many seasons amount to one-half. The attempt to form an Australian wool market in Liverpool was tried for ten years, at a very costly sacrifice, without avail, for every bale of wool had to be forwarded to London at the ship's expense; and the same applies to specie. The opinion expressed by Sir George Verdon is entirely opposed to the feelings of the constituencies of Victoria, who have long set their faces against immigration, with the exception of domestic servants and a few others. As to a subsidy to this line, the last advices brought intelligence of the decision of the various colonies on the subject of mail services, and the conclusion was unmistakably for the routes by the Red Sea and San Francisco. Indeed, a proposal for a monthly service via the Cape in fifty days was lately made to the Victorian Government, provided they would give a subsidy of only £15,000 a year, and declined, and I therefore think that the postal contract which the prospectus indicates should have been more clearly defined, both in amount and duration, as it is held out as an important element in the undertaking. It seems an anomalous proceeding that by way of pioneering this line, the Great Britain, built in 1840, whose performances in the Melbourne trade for the last 15 or 20 years average from 55 to 60 days, should be taken over at a valuation, even in paid-up shares, as it saddles the company, in its inception, with a property worthless as far as their aims are concerned. As to the evidence of success by reference to the six companies in the prospectus, there is not one whose greatest run is more than one-half the distance of the present proposal, while four of them call at several important places en route, and one trades to New York. On the other hand, the fate of the European and Australian line in a kindred service can never be forgotten. My 20 years' experience teaches me that people don't go backwards and forwards 12,000 miles for amusement, and until the population in Australia is five times as large as at present, an epoch too remote for speculation, there is no field for so large, costly, and doubtful an enterprise as the Anglo-Australian Steam Navigation Company.—Yours faithfully, T. M. Mackay."

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The *Home News* says the defendant (claimant no longer) is being tried for perjury. Mr. Hawkins opened very ably, and though he abstained from the vituperation in which Sir John Coleridge indulged so lavishly, declared that the defendant was charged with one of the blackest crimes on record. He addressed himself to the task of showing that the man is really Orton, and he was extremely effective in his references to the accused's admitted visits to the district to which Orton would naturally have repaired. The French priests' evidence was dead against the accused. But then came the dreaded infliction. The whole of the defendant's examination in the preceding trial has to be read to the jury, and this is now going on, and likely to go on. We have reached the eighteenth day. A calculation of what has yet to be read, and of the rate at which things have gone on, makes it probable that the examination of witnesses will be resumed about Wednesday next. The arrival of new and important witnesses against the accused is reported. The Court continues to be crowded, and the lower orders continue to cheer Castro, or Orton, when he drives away. Mr. Whalley's absurdities on the subject have irritated the House of Commons, to which he appealed three times last week, with very ill success.

THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. Joseph Arch, the president of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, has given evidence before the select committee on the game laws. He expressed the opinion that poaching was no crime whatever, and said that if his wife and family were in the want of food most certainly he would kill for them either a rabbit, a hare, or a pheasant. He knew that the pursuit of poaching did not lead men to commit felonious offences, and, as a general rule, labourers adequately paid, did not take to poaching. His main objection to the game laws was that by them men were tempted to trespass, and afterwards were punished both for the trespass and for the game pursuing. He did not approve of trespassing, because no man had a right to infringe upon or to take possession of that which was not his own. But, he asked, who were the real owners of hares and rabbits. Where was the identification? He went on to say that animals preserved as game would come and "breakfast" in the labourer's cottage garden, and afterwards run off to the fields of the owner of the estate or elsewhere, and if he there saw one of them and killed it for a dinner he was seized, condemned, and disgraced, and being unable afterwards to get work, turned out a regular poacher, and went "the whole hog." Many an innocent, harmless man he had known to be ruined ever after through the severity of the game laws upon the first, perhaps quite accidental, offence. As to the magisterial inquiries under the game laws, the witness said he had not the least hesitation in pronouncing them altogether one-sided and unjust; for on the one hand there were the magistrates (themselves game preservers) and the hired game-watchers, and on the other was the helpless labouring man, who, having once happened to knock down a hare in his path, was made a marked man, branded always after as an outlaw and a scamp. Local magistrates generally believed the hired watchers, who would say there was pursuit of game whether there was or not. Only a day or two ago he saw a man in his district who paid £1 16s. 6d. in avoidance of imprisonment on a charge of trespassing in pursuit of game whom he (Mr. Arch) privately well knew to have only gone into a wood to collect a well-known medicinal herb. In answer to further questions, the witness maintained that there were other ways in which game preservation seriously affected the agricultural labourers. It destroyed the farmers' crops and kept down wages, while it kept many thousands of cultivable acres fallow. Any man, he thought ought to be able to take, and kill, and appropriate game whenever they could come across it without trespassing. If that were allowed, then trespassing in pursuit of game, and, in fact, the game laws, would be practically at an end.

FANCY BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

On April 23, the Lady Mayoress gave a grand fancy dress ball, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The company, about 600 in number, and including many persons of distinction, began to arrive about 9 o'clock, and kept pouring in until far towards midnight. The Lord Mayor assumed the character of Louis Quatorze on the occasion, and the Lady Mayoress that of his Queen. Twenty members of their family, all in appropriate costume, formed a court, and joined in the reception of the company, while twelve gentlemen, all attired as jesters, acted as masters of the ceremonies. It was an indispensable rule that all the invited guests should appear in fancy dress, and no masks or dominoes were permitted. As, too, the masters of the ceremonies had adopted the jesters' costume, by way of distinction, the company beforehand were enjoined to abstain from having recourse to it. There has been no entertainment of the kind at the Mansion House since 1860, when Mr. Alderman Carter was Lord Mayor. All the state rooms were thrown open on the occasion, and the entertainment was prolonged far into the small hours of the morning.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S WEDDING.

The following appears in a letter to the *Times* from Naples, dated the 5th May:—There can be no hesitation, after all that is freely reported here, in now speaking of the engagement of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie. Those who should be well informed tell me that they met at Hesse Darmstadt a year or two since, and that from that time an understanding has existed between them. During Prince Alfred's residence in Sorrento, though nominally staying at the Tasso, he has been constantly at the Imperial Villa from morning till night. His Royal Highness is now returning to London, but will leave it again shortly, and join the Empress and the Grand Duchess at Jugenheim, in Hesse Darmstadt. The Emperor will also be there later, and official publicity will then, no doubt, be given to the marriage that is to be. One difficulty existed which has been surmounted. It was proposed as a condition that the Duke of Edinburgh should reside a certain period of time every year in Russia, but he refused to bind himself. Something more than rumour says that the Grand Duchess will bring her husband £20,000 a year, besides £200,000; but yet a larger fortune will be the sweet amiable disposition of which every one about the Court speaks.

SUICIDE OF EARL DELAWARR.

The Earl of Delawarr disappeared suddenly, and from a letter he left at his hotel it was surmised that he had committed suicide. After some search the body was found. The inquest was held at Cambridge. The first witnesses were the servants at the Bull Hotel, and a policeman who had noticed that the deceased nobleman had his window open and was walking about his bedroom all night. Mr. Charles Harradine, of Bourn, his lordship's agent, produced the letters found in the earl's bedroom at the Bull, addressed to him. They were as follows:—"April 22.—Harradine,—My body will be found in the river at the nearest point from the Bull Hotel after turning up to the left from the door.—Delawarr." "Harradine,—I have been the cause of the death of Miss Annie Nethercote, who was living under my protection. I could not survive this; indeed, the law would not allow it, so I shall be found in the river.—Delawarr. Send word to Haslingfield; I shall not be there." The letters were both much blurred and blotted. In reference to the statement contained in the second letter, important evidence was given by Dr. Charles Kirby, of 18, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. This gentleman said he knew Ann Nethercote, who lived at 41, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park. He was sent for in September last, by the Earl to see her. The witness did not know him, and asked him who he was. He said, "Major-General West." He knew the next time he went that he was Earl Delawarr. Lord Delawarr explained to him that Miss Nethercote was living under his protection. He said that she had been ill for some time, but he had great difficulty in getting her to let him send for a physician. Dr. Kirby attended her till her death, which occurred on Sunday, April 6. He saw her nearly every day. She suffered from irritation of the stomach, and died from syncope. She was in the constant habit of taking stimulants, and he thought it was this habit that laid the foundation of the state of her stomach. The Earl said he felt much grieved, and asked the doctor if he could do anything to prevent her indulging in this habit. She never complained of the Earl's conduct to her in any way. The Earl seemed very much distressed after her death, although he tried to disguise it. Dr. Kirby went on to say that there was no foundation whatever for the statement in the letter that Lord Delawarr was the cause of her death. Everything possible was done for her. He saw the Earl on the Monday after her death. He seemed a good deal agitated. On the 15th he spoke to the witness about the inscription on her tomb; he was then more excited than he was before, and he did not know how to write it out. He said he wanted to have put on the stone, "One loved much." He began, and then asked the witness to write it. He said it would do, and sent it to the mason. The deceased Earl's coachman was subsequently called, and gave evidence tending to show that his master's mind was seriously affected. The solicitor who appeared for the family said similar evidence could be offered, if necessary, by other servants and members of the family; but the jury said they did not require any further evidence. The Coroner very briefly summed up; and the jury at once returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that Earl Delawarr destroyed himself by drowning while suffering from temporary insanity."

THE ZANZIBAR QUESTION.

The *Bombay Gazette* understands that Admiral Cumming has received his instructions from the Home Government as to the treatment he is to mete out to Sultan Syed Burgash. "What these instructions are perhaps nobody but Admiral Cumming knows, but to us it seems to be unlikely that Great Britain will send two peace ambassadors in succession to Zanzibar. Sir Bartle Frere's mission, we may believe, was a calm, peaceful, and diplomatic one, but Admiral Cumming would plainly be a superfluity on the East Coast of Africa if he were to carry from Bombay the one sort of mission over again. We can well believe that the Home Government considers one Sir Bartle Frere sent to Zanzibar enough at a time, and that it might do the Sultan good if he were made to see both sides of the picture which Britain has always in her possession on such occasions as these. Syed Burgash has seen Sir Bartle Frere pointing with an olive branch at groups of pigeons and emblems of liberty, and has been so little overcome with the pretty design that he has treated it with contumely; but he may become more attentive when Sir Bartle Frere gives place to Admiral Cumming, and the picture pointed out by the sword of the new comer is one containing drawings of men-of-war remarkably real in appearance especially about the guns and the tars who are standing at their posts ready to fire them."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is true, as we have said, that no foreign "event" of much mark has occurred. But it is also true that the situation in France offers features indicative of present discontent, and probably of future disturbance. Several elections have taken place. In one, an important member of the Ministry was utterly defeated by a vehement Republican, and the result nearly produced a crisis. That, however, was tided over, but there have just been held some more elections, in all of which Republicans have beaten the Thiers candidates, except in one case in which an avowed Bonapartist has signally triumphed. There is much uneasiness in Paris, and large numbers of persons have been frightened away, but there seems no cause for immediate apprehension. With all this, the finances of France are in a satisfactory condition, and the Government is complimented all round for the able manner in which it has managed to pay another enormous sum to Germany without disturbing the English or other money markets. The health of M. Thiers is stated to be re-established, but the signs of his illness are still upon him, and he is thought to be less resolute and confident than he was and he has certainly taken a good deal to what used to be most odious to him—silence. It is believed, however, that he is about to proclaim a "Conservative Republic."

News to the effect that "Khiva had fallen" was largely circulated the other day, but has not been confirmed in that form. It is certain that the Russians were steadily advancing, in accordance with their well-matured plans, and that they had contrived to overcome their most formidable adversaries, the difficulties presented by the country itself. It is far from improbable that there are strong symptoms of collapse on the part of the Khan, and his liberation of prisoners indicates his sense of the crisis. It will not be long, we imagine, before we have an opportunity of discovering the amount of sincerity that existed in the declarations of Russia that she was only about to do exactly what England did in Abyssinia, and that having attained her object, freed the captives and chastised the Khan, she would imitate England in making prompt evacuation of the district.

Everything that regal hospitality and pomp could do to make the visit of the German Emperor to St. Petersburg a great success was done, and the Czar publicly pledged King William as his uncle and best friend. But it is not thought that all this has done much to bring Russia and Germany closer. The Czar is perfectly sincere, but his people hate the Germans, and it is noticed that the organs of public opinion, except those which are in German hands, have been very cold in their references to their illustrious guest. They express satisfaction that so great a master of war is pleased with their army, but they almost ostentatiously avoid even the usual conventional congratulations in the "good understanding between two mighty nations." This sign of resolute prejudice may be worth remembrance.

In Spain the Carlists have at length managed to obtain an undoubted victory, and though the numbers that have fallen are small, the moral effect of the battle will be considerable, besides that the victors acquire spirit which will be very useful to them. The fight took place near Estella, in Navarre, early in the month. Dorregaray, the Carlist leader, commanded in person. His infantry defeated the Republican left and centre, and then a splendid charge by a body of cavalry, all young noblemen, swept the enemy's gunners away, captured the artillery, and made the route complete. Marquis Valdespina was the Prince Rupert of the cavalier chivalry. The Carlist loss is given at about 150 killed and wounded, and the enemy's is, of course, stated to have been much larger.

No incident of interest has been reported from America, except that the expedition against the Modoc savages met with continued defeat. Investment of the singular stronghold of the Modocs was attempted, but it appears to have been ill-conducted, and the Indians, who know every inch of the ground, effected their escape. Mere handfuls of them have been killed, and in a recent encounter they seem to have done as much mischief as they received. The idea is that regular troops will not succeed, and that a set of frontier-men should be organised for the gradual extirpation of the Modocs, and that head-money should be allotted to them for every savage destroyed. The small number of the ferocious band makes it somewhat surprising that they should have held out so long.

INDIA.

(From the Times of India.)

From the Foreign Office at Simla we hear that Mahommed Shah, the Meer of Badakshan, has been deposed by his subjects. Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Afghani-Toorkistan has been directed to restore order. Does the restoration of order, in this instance, mean the absorption of Badakshan in Cabul? The Ameer thirsts for territory, and Alum Khan is able and unscrupulous, and has a large army at his command.

A letter from Bokhara to the British Agent at Cabul contains information regarding a Russian expedition against the Toorkman tribes, and the construction by the Russian commander of a fort and cantonment in Bokhara territory in defiance of the Emir's commands. The same writer confirms the news of the recent defeat of the Russians by the Ruler of Oorgunj. The Russians it appears attacked Oorgunj in great force, but were repulsed with a loss of between five and six thousand men.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writes under date the 30th April:—"Great excitement prevails here at present. Almost every one is alarmed at the rumours which are afloat. It is said that the Persian troops are encamped at Seestan and Murve Shahjehan, that the British are at Peshawur and Shalkarpore, and that the Russians are advancing on Khiva. Afghanistan is in the centre; so that if any one power marched against another, that country would not be safe. The people generally wish for British rule." This scribe at Cabul must have gone up in a balloon.

Brigadier-General Schneider, in his budget of official news from Aden, dated the 30th April, reports a slight disturbance in Yemen. It appears that the Foodlees attacked the Yaffaees on the 25th April at Rurum Huluma, a hill situated on the borders of the country belonging to the former. The Yaffaees had erected a small fort there. They were defeated with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded. On the side of the Foodlees some were killed and wounded. A truce for one month has been concluded in the expectation that peace may be re-established between the tribes. Sooltan Ahmed bin Ali, the Yaffaee, has turned off the water of the Nazza rivulet, which irrigates the lands of the Foodlees, and refuses to carry out the engagement he made with regard to royalty to be paid by Sooltan Haidara for its use. This breach of faith on the part of Sooltan Ahmed bin Ali has led to the hostile proceedings, which have continued for some months.

From Cabul news of the 21st April we glean additional particulars regarding the march of the Russian column from Tashkend, under Governor Kaufmann. The Governor had with him 5000 troops, and had determined to start on the 9th April for Oorgunj, by the desert route from Djezzak. On the same date another column of 5000 troops was to start from Kazli to join them. Reuter has some time since informed us that this junction has been effected. The operations against Oorgunj were fixed for the commencement of June. With regard to the Tashkend column we learn, from an authoritative source, that General Kaufmann experienced so many difficulties in the desert march to Bokhara—as we foretold, when the news of his having adopted that route first reached us—that he was obliged to abandon his original plan and follow the course of the river via Kara-kul. The Emir of Bokhara is giving every assistance to the Russian troops to facilitate their march.

We recently mentioned the fact of serious disturbances having occurred in the Perso-Afghan province of Seistan, the latest information concerning which was that the rebellion had been put down without the interference of the Ameer of Cabul. For the following intelligent account of the outbreak we are indebted to Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, who writes to his Highness Shere Ali, on the 3rd April, as follows:—"A new city was constructed by Meer Alum Khan of Kayn, two or three years ago, in which the village and the fort of Hussainabad are comprised, and in a corner of which is situated the old smaller town, which was also built by Meer Alum Khan. Syud Noor Mahomed Shah has seen this city; it contains a considerable population, moat, bastions, and parapet walls. There are two very large bastions in the middle of it, with two twelve-pounder guns, as well as supplies and troops, wells and ovens. On the night of 29th Moharrum (29th March) 1873, the Seistan rebels attacked the city, and having made entrance into it fought with the people of it and of the town of Nusrutabad from morning to evening. They were victorious. Some of Meer Alum Khan's party were wounded and killed, some were taken prisoners, and others were confined with him to the fort of Nusrutabad, the Bala Hissar of this city. Of the two guns, one was taken into the Nusrutabad Fort, and the other, together with some supplies, was seized by the rebels. Grain, property, supplies, women and children in the city, and in Killa Hussainabad, were plundered by them. Meer Alum Khan is in a distressed condition in the Nusrutabad Fort on account of the small amount of supplies of salt, grass, and fuel. There are only two wells of sweet water which have to supply water for about 300 animals, such as horses, mules, &c. The water of the other wells is bitter, and Meer Alum Khan is obliged to distil water for himself for drinking purposes. Several hundred men were wounded and killed in this conflict on both sides. Of the relations of 'Raises' killed, Dil-Murad, Ghulam Ali, a nephew of Sultan Mahomed Ishakza and Haji Ismail Mujthid, with his wife and children, have been taken prisoners. The Bolochees have advanced for raids in all parts of Kayn. Many of them have gone for inroads towards the Persian border called Haftad-rah."

JAVA.

The *Penang Gazette* gleans the following from the Dutch papers:—

Acheen forms naturally the chief topic of the day, several letters appearing from "special correspondents," which, however, afford little or no news beyond what will have been met with in our own columns. The body of General Kohler was landed with military honours at Batavia on the 27th ultimo, and deposited for the day in a room at the landing-place specially prepared for it. Here the unfortunate widow, accompanied by Mrs. Nieuwenhuizen, took a last farewell of the remains of her husband, and on the following morning the funeral took place. The whole of the garrison turned out; his Excellency the Governor-General, together with the chief authorities of the place, being also present. The ceremonies are described as imposing in the extreme.

It has been determined that the troops returning from Acheen should on arrival at their several destinations, be regaled with meat and drink, and every conceivable comfort. At a meeting held in Batavia, a committee of twenty gentlemen was appointed to undertake the above task in that city, and the list of subscriptions very soon amounted to 6500f. On the 3rd instant the s.s. Singapore arrived at Batavia, with seventeen wounded officers and sixty wounded troops from Acheen, who were looked after on their landing by the members of the Red Cross. Captain Sepp died of his wounds on the previous day, and was buried on the 3rd with military honours.

The weather was fine and had, according to the latest accounts, continued so ever since the troops had left Acheen. Captain Koopman however thought that the proper time for effecting a landing had gone by, and as General Kohler had on the 12th April acknowledged that he was mistaken in his idea that he would attain his object with a force sufficient to awe the enemy, and also that he was unable to do anything without heavier guns the transport of which from the shore to the Kraton would be extremely difficult, the General Council in Batavia decided to recall the troops. At this Council it is said that the Governor-General and General Verspeyck were dead against the withdrawal of the troops, but they had to give way to the opinions of the military authorities backed by the report of Captain Koopman.

JAPAN.

We take the following from the *Japan Herald* of the 24th May:—

For some time the Government has been much embarrassed by the Christian question. Cowed by the frowns of the civilised world on the persecutions from time to time instituted, and yet fearing the influence of the native priests, and the ignorance and possible fanaticism of its own people, the Rulers of Japan have scarcely known what course to adopt. But it is now some months ago since secret instructions were sent out to the local administrators not to put the edicts against Christianity in force, and, within the past few days, the farther step has been taken of removing the edicts in question from the Government notice boards throughout the Empire. This wears the appearance of a virtual abandonment of the former hostile attitude of the Government, and can only be regarded as the precursor of universal toleration of all creeds, amongst which, of course, Christianity must be included.

Famous as Yokohama is for fires, it had more than its wonted share during the last month. On the night of the 27th April, a fire broke out in Homoco, and destroyed about fourteen farm-houses. The same night there was a fire at Yedo, which destroyed 400 or 500 houses. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 28th ultimo, a fire broke out at the Yokohama Hotel, which was entirely destroyed, as were also a small bungalow next door and a two-storied house in the rear. This fire, we are sorry to state, was attended by very lamentable circumstances. A man named J. Hyde, formerly an engineer, was burnt to death, and also, it is supposed, a Japanese female servant. The proprietress of the hotel and a lodger only saved their lives by jumping from a first-floor window. When picked up, they were both found to be severely injured. On the 11th instant another fire occurred at Yedo; and on the 12th another at Homoco, by which thirty or forty huts were consumed. On the 18th instant a brick house on the Bluff, belonging to Mr. Wilkie, was burnt to the ground.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual general meeting on the 6th instant. During the past year, the Chamber has strenuously endeavoured to get the rice trade thrown open, but without success. It has advised in the "Report" that on the revision of the treaty the article prohibiting the export of cereals should be expunged, and the trade thrown open to all instead of being, as now, a monopoly of the Government.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

[By an Australian Squatter.]

Brindisi, May 9.

Forty-six days ago I said good-bye to you in Sydney, and I now find myself at Brindisi (not Brindeesy, as many of the passengers will persist in pronouncing it) after a pleasant and prosperous voyage, fine weather and fair winds nearly all the way. We rounded Cape Leuwin in a calm. Although overcrowded on board the Bangalore, 90 adult first-class passengers, we were all very happy and comfortable; how could it be otherwise with such a deservedly popular commander as Captain Burne, surrounded as he was by so many good and kind officers, who all vied with each other in their good intentions. There was one serious want on board this very comfortable ship, one superannuated stewardess was told off to attend upon 41 ladies; how she performed her multifarious duties is best known to the ladies themselves, who, as usual, were very uncomplaining, although closely packed, and suffering for a few days subsequent to our departure from Melbourne, from the effects of a confused sea, which made the old Bangalore roll again, and she can roll, and perform her duty in that direction, better than any ship of my acquaintance. I exchanged at Galle into the Malwa, a new ship, steady as a rock, and commanded by one well and favourably known in our Australian colonies by the sobriquet of "the magnificent George," although he told me he was only now a *magnificent* wreck. The Malwa was unpleasantly overcrowded; the numerous chairs on deck made walking impossible; the squalling of fifty-one children made your voices inaudible; I felt all the time as if I were in an exaggerated nursery. A baby show was attempted (no matter by whom), a committee of thirteen ladies duly appointed under a president and vice-president, but unfortunately one of the babies died, and the show came to an untimely end. All's well that ends well; and it is quite possible that the verdict, fair and impartial as it undoubtedly would have been, might have given rise to some bickering and jealousy, more especially as one baby on board stood out in bold relief.

"Tolnt inter ignes luna minores."

I shall not weary you with a sketch of an overcrowded P. and O. passenger ship,—ground so well and so often trod by able hands and pens. I shall not attempt to describe the incidents of marine travel, the petty jealousies, the ebullitions of temper, the post-prandial arguments, the practical jokes, the harmless flirtations; nor shall I attempt to paint the difference in the appearance of those returning to England from India and Australia—the former, for the most part, in shattered health, and with broken-down constitutions—"well, I never saw a fellow half so yellow;" the latter full of health, life, and energy, with an unmistakable bearing of self-satisfaction and honest independence. And then as to the children, the same remark applies to a fuller extent, you might almost pick them out blindfold. Oh, you Australian mothers who do not care to leave your very comfortable homes, and travel over sea and land, you cannot too highly appreciate the great advantages of your glorious climate! Our party on board the Malwa was so numerous that we were compelled to be divided into two sets for breakfast, tiffin, and dinner, to the latter meal we often did not sit down until 7 p.m., a fashionable hour for a P. and O. steamer, and we have been similarly placed on board the Simla, between Alexandria and Venice, where the passengers are equally crowded, and composed of all sects and nations, from a legitimist French duke to a Balerina, six of whom are on board having concluded their winter engagement at Cairo, and are now flocking to Vienna for this universal exhibition, as it is generally called. By-the-bye, ugly reports reach us here (Brindisi), of the overcrowding in the Austrian capital, that lodgings are not to be had for love or money, that food and provisions of every description have reached fabulous prices, and that exhibitors are only too content to be allowed to retire to rest in their empty packing cases—Credat Judæus. At all events some of our fellow passengers have changed their route here, and deferred their visit to Vienna for a more convenient season. I shall chance it, like a certain chief-constable at Parramatta, and if driven to extremities, shall purchase a good Vienna blanket (no better in the world), and camp out as I have often done before, without being exposed to the annoyance of my inveterate Australian enemy the *mosckito*.

A few more words about this voyage before I part company at Venice with this noble P. and O. steamer the Simla; and I would advise all travelling by this route not to disembark at Brindisi, unless they are bound for Naples and Southern Italy, but come on to Ancona or Venice, and thus save themselves a very long and uninteresting journey by rail of fourteen hours from Brindisi to Ancona, against twenty-four hours by sea, and twelve hours by sea from Ancona to Venice. We landed our mails to-day at noon, but they did not leave until 5.30 p.m. What is the cause of this long and unnecessary delay? Let me hark back for one moment to warn my Australian friends of both sexes against sending clothes on shore at Galle to be *washed*. It is a great mistake. They are sent on board a worse colour than when sent on shore, with a most disagreeable smell; buttons, tapes, &c., &c., remarkable by their absence, owing to the unmerciful manner adopted by the Cingalese dhobies—that of hammering the linen on heavy stones. Some of our passengers lost their clothes altogether, the dhobies not putting in a reappearance.

On our arrival at Suez (daylight, Monday, May 5), the Brindisi passengers were conveyed in a steam-tug to the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hindostan, moored alongside the Suez Wharf, where an excellent breakfast had been prepared for us; the Malwa, with the Southampton passengers, steaming through the Suez Canal to Alexandria. We awaited the arrival of the P. and O. Bombay mail steamer, having on board many of the Bangalore passengers, who had gone round in that vessel from Galle to Bombay; she made her appearance in the afternoon, and at 7 p.m. we left the Suez Wharf, were all told off into railway carriages, and after a tedious journey across the desert of 220 miles, we reached Alexandria at 8 a.m.; were not permitted to leave our carriages at the station, but were taken down to the Railway Quay, where a steam-tug was in readiness to take us and our baggage off to the Simla, under steam, and awaiting our arrival. No time was lost by the P. and O.; their proverbial punctuality, both as to arrival and departure, reflects the highest credit upon those who undertake the management, and one cannot pay too high a tribute of praise to the order, the cleanliness, and regularity which reigns on board their ships.

One of the Calcutta passengers, a retired Indian Judge, did rather a clever thing. Previous to our reaching Suez, we were all requested to form ourselves into parties for the railway transit across the desert, to the number of six in each carriage, and put our names down on a list prepared by the purser. This list was copied, given to the railway authorities, and the names and numbers of each party pasted up on each carriage window. In passing to my carriage I was stopped and invited to enter another, the door and blinds of which were shut and pulled down, and carefully guarded by my Calcutta friend, who called my attention to the names pasted on the window—"Mrs. Reynolds and 5 children." I immediately declined with thanks, not having the pleasure of that lady's acquaintance; but he whispered a few words in my ear which had a magical effect upon me, and induced me to enter his carriage. I soon discovered that Mrs. Reynolds and her five children did not exist in the flesh, but only in the fertile imagination of my learned friend, who by this somewhat questionable manœuvre secured a carriage for our two selves all the way to Alexandria. I may add that during the night frequent tender inquiries were made in very audible tones among the passengers after the health of Mrs. Reynolds and her numerous family, but *that* lady made no sign.

Venice, Sunday, May 12.

Here we are approaching Venice, having called in at Ancona, where we remained three hours. I shall leave for Vienna at midnight, twenty-two hours by rail, whence, should time and opportunity permit, it is my full intention to write you a few lines on the principle that a line on the spot is worth a page of recollection. Adio.

Hotel Munsch, Vienna, May 15.

My previous letter was brought to an abrupt conclusion in sight of Venice, which I had not previously approached by sea, and was amply repaid. With her numerous churches, public buildings, and the grand Campanile in Piazza St. Marco, lit up as they were by the sunset of a pure Italian sky, this once proud city of the Doges shone forth in all her beauty. We crawled up to an anchorage during the last three miles, carefully wending our way through a very narrow channel marked out by numerous posts, putting me much in mind of an Australian stockyard without the rails. On either side of this channel the water was rushing over thick mud, not three feet from the surface, rendering a night entrance for such a large ship as the Simla quite impossible. We anchored at sunset close to the town, and how can I describe the confusion which ensued! Picture to yourself 200 first and second-class passengers, with all their baggage on deck, eager to land, but compelled to await the pleasure of two Custom House officers, very slow in their movements, who came on board as soon as we anchored, impressed with the necessity of examining all our packages, and, to increase our difficulties, we were only permitted to make our exit from the Simla by one gangway. What was to be done? This kind of arrangement if carried out to the letter, would have lasted until midnight; good-natured "badinage," and the parole of Englishmen and Australians cleared away the difficulty, our boxes were not visited, both gangways were cleared, and after one hour's delay and confusion, we were wafted to our several destinations in swift and capacious gondolas. I went to the railway station, deposited my luggage, and returned to the Piazza of St. Mark to listen to the military band, which invariably (in fine weather) discourses sweet music from 8 to 10 p.m.; it was a fine moonlight night, there could not have been less than 3000 persons in the square, walking, talking, sipping coffee, eating ices, smoking; I never saw a more orderly crowd (if crowd it could be called), which dispersed at 10.30, and I returned to the railway station and took my ticket for Vienna by the express train leaving at eleven o'clock same evening. Another attempt was made at the railway station to visit my baggage, but it failed; not so with an unfortunate German who opened his box alongside of mine, and unfortunately for him, a box of cigars, quite intact, came to light. This was seized, and I feel confident as I am writing here, that the railway official will enjoy a cheap and pleasant smoke at the expense of my Teutonic fellow traveller. I find it always best in travelling to have a little silver in your pocket and occasionally in your hand, from which you can let it slip into the hands of another as the occasion or necessity may arise—don't talk to me of immorality; is there anything immoral in giving away what is your own? and then the pleasure of thinking that you are to a very small extent administering to the wants of a badly-paid official, blessed with a scolding wife and half-a-dozen ravenous children!

Another visit was made to our baggage about 5 a.m. at a railway station on the Italian and Austrian frontier. I forget the name, being more asleep than awake; but no harm was done, and none of my boxes were opened. I could not, like my German friend, afford the loss of some good cigars, he must practice a little immorality in future. Joking apart, these frequent visitations, as they are called, are rather annoying, but they are very harmless—the officers are only strict about tobacco, spirits, and silks (not made up)—as for a passport, the want of which I somewhat dreaded, it is not required in Italy, Germany, or France. The cost of a first-class ticket from Venice to Vienna (express in twenty-two hours) is about £4 10s., and for a like sum you may obtain, during the Exhibition season, at the railway station, coupons enabling you to spend one month on the road, and to get out at no less than six different stations "en route," all well worthy of a visit. This is really a great boon to those who were not, like myself, pressed for time. I simply took my ticket at a station called "Nabresina." You can breakfast, as there is a delay of twenty minutes; you also change carriages here, and enter one from Trieste, distant about twelve miles. I here fell in with some of my Simla passengers, who had disembarked at Brindisi, and came by Bologna to Venice. We travelled together from Nabresina to Vienna, and had a carriage to ourselves all the way; they were very pleasant Frenchmen. The old gentleman, d'Aumont, was a French duke, and had passed the winter in Egypt for his health. This trip he has repeated for twenty successive years, and infinitely prefers P. and O. steamers to the Messageries Imperiale. His chateau and furniture were ransacked and destroyed during the Franco-Prussian war; he estimated his losses at £18,000. Two hours from Nabresina is the station of Addlesberg, and half a mile from the station are the caves or grotto. I visited them three years ago, and was quite astonished and delighted with their size and variety—nobody ought to pass them by. I shall not attempt a description. Let your readers who may visit Vienna by this route purchase "Murray" and read up. We dined at "Steinbruck," table d'hote, the guard having asked us whether we would dine, and then the numbers are telegraphed—a very good idea—avoiding confusion, and giving you a better dinner. At Gratz, by the advice of my French traveller, I telegraphed to this hotel for a bedroom. Gratz is a very large and flourishing old and new town, with its tower-capp'd Acropolis, well worthy of a visit. Elephant Hotel, very good—I staid there three years ago. The scenery all along this route is very grand, culminating in the Pass over the *Sommering*, which may be justly considered one of the most surprising feats of engineering in the world. With every possible respect for the skill and ability of your Engineer-in-Chief, it places the clever Zigzag over the Blue Mountains in the shade, the maximum incline numbering 1 in 4. Probably had he a like Sommering to contend with, he would have successfully competed with the late Baron Gega, who was the engineer of this line, and whose statue is appropriately placed on the summit of the pass. He died about six years ago. When Monsieur Gega submitted his plan to Prince Metternich, the Austrian Premier of the day, he informed the Prince that he saw his way clearly to overcome all road engineering difficulties, but the engine would be the obstacle to success. "Do you make the line," replied Metternich, "and I will find the engine." The Austrian Government advertised a prize of £6000 for the invention of an engine to traverse the Pass, and a native of Carlsruhe was the successful man. His invention has since been improved upon, and no accident, whether in winter or summer, has occurred on the line since it was opened twenty-two years ago. Monsieur Gega was ennobled, and enjoyed a very handsome pension from the Austrian Government up to the hour of his death. All the hills were covered with a light snow, and the monasteries in the distance were covered apparently with a perpetual snow.

We reached Vienna at 10 a.m., and drove to this hotel, where rooms were prepared for us. Mine was on the first floor, at 12 florins per diem, nearly 24s. To this I strongly objected, and having explained to the director of the hotel that, although I accidentally travelled with a French Duke, I was only his "avant courier," a room was allotted to me *au troisième* at fifteen francs, which I gladly accepted. Vienna was not full, far from it. Incessant rain and the unfinished state of the Exhibition had scared away all the best English families, leaving us in possession of the field.

The next morning I made my official bow to the Executive, obtained a free pass to the Exhibition, and shortly found myself in the building, which perfectly astonished me. The site may be considered unrivalled, situated as it is in a suburban forest, backed by grand mountain scenery. The out-offices are all well arranged, quite finished, and will be probably permanent. I should be afraid to write how much ground is covered by the building and its adjuncts. The dome of the rotunda is magnificent; its dimensions are 360 feet in diameter and 280 feet in height. The dome of St. Peter's at Rome is only 160 feet in diameter. My information is correct as the architect of the building sat next to me at dinner last night, and was introduced to me by Mr. Scott Russell,—of this dinner presently. The cost has been one million seven hundred thousand pounds. From this rotunda, or dome, the aisles radiate east and west as far, and farther, than the eye can reach, and from the two aisles are sixteen transepts or avenues to each aisle, eight to the right, and eight to the left, containing courts of almost every nation. Those to the east appropriately wind up with Japan, while America is represented in the far west, the former in respect of novelty, beauty, and finished arrangement occupies a high place, while America has scarcely a case unpacked,—I only noticed one, belonging to a surgeon-dentist, such a display, it almost gave me the toothache. I recognised the same case as exhibited in Paris in 1867.

The opening on May 1st was, I have been told, very tame, owing to the weather and the unfinished state of the building, and the unfurnished courts. By the time you receive this letter, which you may not care to publish, everything will have been brought to perfection; nearly half the Courts are closed or partly closed—a civil policeman warning you off. The Picture Gallery in a large annexe is entirely closed to the general public, very few pictures are hung up, very many unpacked. I saw a very pretty life size picture of that graceful and beautiful woman the Empress of Austria, dressed as "night," and only finished this year. Her husband is also there, painted by the same artist. The great and varied display of glass from Bohemia struck me as much as anything, and the Statuary Court of Italy is most attractive, with a wooden life-size bust of Victor Emanuel in the centre, an excellent, but not a pleasing likeness—such a nose! Not one word as yet about our Australian Courts which are very poverty stricken, *meliora speramus*—the space allotted is ample, and the situation good. New South Wales is nowhere, she cannot be said to be even distanced. What a pity! Whose fault is it? Tasmania alone keeps her company. Time will not permit me to dwell longer upon this Exhibition, where nearly every country in the world is represented. It struck me that it is much more picturesquely characteristic than those of London in 1862 and Paris in 1867, and you may take my word for it that it is a grand success, and will amply repay a visit even from the Antipodes. I send you a catalogue published by the Royal British Commission, out of which you can cull many facts which may be of interest. England does not shine here as in Paris; at the latter exhibition £120,000 was voted and expended; £6000 has only been voted for Vienna, but this sum has been largely supplemented by munificent private donations, Sir Richard Wallace alone gave £10,000. This was alluded to at the dinner last night. And now for the dinner given by her Majesty's Royal Commission, to which I had the honour of an invitation; it was given notably to the British exhibitors. Three hundred sat down; Earl Cowper (not our old friend Sir Charles) was in the chair; Sir Anthony Rothschild, Sir Richard Wallace, and another gentleman were croupiers. The dinner was a great success in spite of the absence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, who were unavoidably detained at Pesth (Hungary). The dinner was excellent. I send you the menu. Will you publish it? Do; it will make some of my friends' mouths water. "Saumon du Rhin et truites." Vin du Rhin Johannisberger 1857! I have retained the flavour of this wine in my mouth up to the present time. There were any amount of toasts, but only one good speech, by Mr. Scott Russell, in returning thanks for his health being drunk. He planned this Exhibition building. He is now 73, and does not look more than 55. He declared that a "sound and solid progress had taken place in all work of art, science, and manufacture during the last quarter of a century, which he largely attributed to the existence and establishment of these universal Exhibitions." Of course he brought down the house, or, rather, the Hall, and such a Hall! 80 feet high, and 360 feet long! There were only two Australian Commissioners at the dinner, Sir Charles Clifford being one of them, as representing New Zealand. Her Court will be very good. I saw no Australians at the dinner. Mr. Gabriel was there, or Gabriels, as he now calls himself. You may remember him in Sydney in 1867; he is a man of note now in Vienna, and has a large and remunerative contract with the Government connected with the supply of water to this city from the neighbourhood of the Sommering.

Including numerous toasts, the dinner only lasted three hours, owing to the chairman commencing the toasts towards the middle of the dinner, which is a very good idea and one which might be introduced at public dinners in Australia. The hall was decorated with English and Foreign flags, and the music was the best which could be procured in Vienna.

Baron Hartz, Minister of Commerce and at the head of the Executive of the Exhibition, returned thanks for his health in very good English, and three German speeches were made during the evening. With this dinner, which has not disagreed with me, I must close this letter already too long. Adio.

A. H.

May 14.

Jute.—A noteworthy instance of supply following demand is afforded by the trade of India. In 1870-71, the export of jute from that country was more than three million cwts.; in 1871-72, it rose to more than six million cwts., thus nearly doubling itself in a single year. For thirty miles along each side of the Hooghly above Calcutta, jute is grown, and mills are built to prepare the fibre on the spot, and continually more and more land is taken into cultivation. Jute, as most people know, is largely used in weaving; for canvas, sacking, for articles of dress, for imitations of silk, and for chignons. Ropemakers and paper-makers also use it in prodigious quantities. A great trade for the mere cuttings and waste jute has grown up between India and the United States. Brother Jonathan, shrewd in his generation, buys this waste, and converts it into excellent paper. Meanwhile, many a young Dundee is growing up along the valley of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.

A trade outrage is reported from Denny, in Stirlingshire. "An infernal machine," consisting of a large flask filled with gunpowder, with a burning fuse attached, was thrown into the cottage of a miner who had had some dispute with his fellow-workmen. The flame of the explosion ignited the curtains of a bed in which four children were sleeping, but none of them were injured. Considerable damage was done to the house, and the row in which it was situated.

It is stated that General Ingersoll has intimated to the Spanish Government that the American Government will consent to the surrender of Tidwell to England.

The Government of the Eye.—The influence of the eye in the discipline of children has not been sufficiently noted, but any one can convince himself of its power by experiment and observation. Not an angry look at all, but a steady one—an almost magnetic gaze—is the expression required. This gives the impression of superior will, or talent force held in reserve, which arrests the attention, and ultimately insures the submission of the most rebellious. The animals control their young by the eye and the voice combined; no violence is used, no reasoning, (that we are aware of) attempted, yet perfect obedience is exacted and rendered. A calf or lamb, a few days old, on being for the first time placed by its mother in a fence corner, among the bushes, and left hidden there while she grazes, will soon leave its shelter and come out either to seek its mother or to play; but the watchful parent goes at once, without delay of an instant, and leads the little one back again, and yet again, until it learns to obey. Each time that she makes it lie down she stands looking intently at it awhile. Then presently, when it has remained quiet long enough, she, standing at a short distance in the field, will call gently, and the little creature immediately leaps and runs to her side. A hen will separate two of her chickens who are fighting, and, lowering her head look at the aggressor steadily until he is subdued and peaceable. It is also very interesting to watch a cat training her playful family, who give her but little trouble until they get their eyes open. Then all wish to come sprawling and tumbling out of their basket, and as their mother has hunting to do, she must train them to remain quiet during her frequent absence. So, after breakfast, she makes their toilet, puts each one in its proper place and goes a little way off, pretending not to look towards them. By and by a kitten or two becomes restless and begins to crawl out of the nest; but the mother returns at once, replaces and surveys her children calmly and with patience, and again retires, often to a greater distance than before, to return again on the first manifestation of disobedience. One morning spent in teaching her babies generally suffices for puss, who after that can go hunting when she will, sure of finding her children all at home and quiet on her return. Now, if we are really wiser than the animals, should we not show proof of it by our mode of governing young children? It is true that the nervous anxieties and strong will which many babies inherit, make them less docile than young animals; but this can be met. The patience and self-control on the part of [illegible] their success of the few, who have faithfully tried [illegible] whole duty by their children is so great that [illegible] may be encouraged to make the attempt [illegible] we shall become when every child is pr[illegible]—*Evening Mail.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 30.

Patriarch, ship, 1339 tons, Captain Pile, from the Start Point 15th April. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lord and family (5) and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mant and family (6) and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Liardet, Misses Linden (2), Captain Hilton, Messrs. Blyth, Morant, Herring, May, Dr. Marsden. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Hannah Newton, schooner, 78 tons, Captain Willing, from Port Mackay 11th June. J. L. Haynes, agent.

Ballina (s.), 340 tons, Captain Breengirdle, from Grafton 28th June. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

China, P. and O. Co.'s s., 1100 tons, Captain Perrins, from Galle 7th, via Melbourne 28th June. Passengers—From Southampton: Messrs. A. Meyers, E. M. Ogg, G. Taylor, G. Bleq, W. Andrew, A. Gemitti. From Galle: Mons. Meunier, Mons. and Madam Marchand and servant, Mons. A. Dansauzy, Mr. Mitchell and 2 servants. From Melbourne: Misses Blackwood (3) and servant, Messrs. Paxton, Blackwood, Marantelli, F. R. Kendall, Morton. H. Moore, agent.

You Yangs (s.), 533 tons, Captain Clark, from Melbourne 27th June. Passengers—Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Lish, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Rennie and family (4), Mrs. Noble and child, Mrs. J. J. Spalding, Mrs. M'Rae, Mrs. Blorner, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Brown, Miss Buckley, Miss M. E. Gardner, Rev. J. Grittom, Messrs. D. A. Campbell, M'Rae, T. Nuttle, W. W. Mantell, S. E. Lees, J. H. Blorner, T. Farwell, A. Caffin, M'Kinnon, M. Barnard, F. C. Brewer, Bucknell, Elphinstone, Byron, White, C. B. Fox, R. Henderson, J. J. Bayley, and 30 in the steerage. M. S. N. Co., agents.

Royal Duke, 165 tons, Captain Campbell, from Port Curtis. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—June 30.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Circe, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 1.

Batemah, Upolu, for South Sea Islands; Newcastle, for San Francisco; Evelyn, Rifleman, for Newcastle; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne; Egmont (s.), for New Caledonia; Colonist, for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—June 30.

Upolu, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Nergel, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Lawson and Stubbsman.

Newcastle, ship, 1127 tons, Captain Trench, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, Rev. S. Hillard, Messrs. J. Leathes, R. Cohen, G. Ridge, Goodman, Lyall, and 25 in the steerage.

Rifleman, ship, 719 tons, Captain Bishop, for Newcastle, in ballast.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 663 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Quirk, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Lorans and child, Professor Strong, Messrs. Lunde, Williams, Cochrane, Gould, Thompson, J. Shaw, Gibbs, C. Seroux, G. W. Lord, G. W. Hinings, Philp, S. Marsden, S. Hordern, F. S. Roberts, Quirk, J. M'Niall, Hockwell, G. Coleman, and 30 in the steerage.

Colonist, schooner, 109 tons, Captain Greenlees, for Rockhampton.

Evelyn, ship, 1179 tons, Captain Baug, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 30.

Elizabeth, Henrietta, Emma and Margaret, William and Betsy, from Brisbane Water, with 1140 bushels maize, 860 dozen oranges, 47 tons firewood, 4 bags oysters, 4 cases eggs, 15,000 feet timber; Sea Gull, from Lake Macquarie, with 45,000 shingles; Confidence, West Hartley No. 1, from Bellinger River, with 27,000 feet cedar, 350 bags maize, 1500 staves, 1 coop poultry, 4 hides; Vine, Centurion, from Macleay River, with 1218 bags maize, 8 hides, 4 coops fowls; Rebecca, Drover, Tasmania, Scotia, Urania, Venture, Maria, Prompt, Alarm, from Newcastle, with 1465 tons coal, 400 tons stone, 100 tons copper; Advance, from Bermagui, 600 bags bark, 10 kegs butter, 300 cheeses, 1 coop poultry, 8 hides; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter, with 500 bags maize, 250 bales hay, 21 bags pumpkins, 3 cases eggs, 45 bags bran, 26 bags sharps, 20 bags coke, 160 sheep, 2 pigs, 1 basket prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 30.

Sea Gull, for Lake Macquarie; Emma and Margaret, William and Betsy, for the Hawkesbury; Maria, Prompt, Scotia, Urania, Tasmania, Scotia, schooner, Venture, Rebecca, for Newcastle; Henrietta, for Brisbane Water; Florence, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.—June 30.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 44 packages tobacco and cigars, 212 bags onions, 165 bags potatoes, 14 bags peas, 39 cases confectionery, 15 packages printing machinery, 13 bales sacks, 21 cases sewing-machines, 50 cases kerosene, 21 empty cases, a quantity of cuttings, and 131 packages sundries.

Hannah Newton, from Port Mackay: 40 hogsheads rum, 3 casks tallow, Order.

Patriarch, from London: 7 coils, 41 cases, Broomfield and Whitaker; 360 cases, 60 drums, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 112 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 71 packages, E. Flood; 33 packages, W. C. Fallick; 6 packages, T. Aitken; 12 anchors, 27 casks, A. B. Armstrong; 41 boxes, T. Cole; 6 casks, Dorney and Evans; 17 packages, Hale, Brothers; 32 packages, J. Lawler; 4 packages, E. and W. Paul; 150 packages, G. Thornton; 573 packages, D. Thompson; 81 packages, D. Nichol; 23,000 slates, 2 packages, W. Lury; 303 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 8 cases, C. M. Jolly; 2 packages, Relvo and Son; 1 package, W. Haines; 2 cases, C. N. Cole; 1 case, E. Reading; 3 cases, C. Moore and Co.; 13 hogsheads, 110 quarter-casks, 833 cases, Harbottle, Biddulph, and Co.; 137 packages, W. Weiss and Co.; 4 cases, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 18 cases, Whittingham, Brothers; 7 cases, J. Moore and Co.; 130 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 casks, Mason, Brothers; 1 package, D. Holborrow; 173 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, F. B. Gibbs; 2 cases, Hardy, Brothers; 38 packages, R. M. Whitehead and Co.; 17 cases, F. Ford; 3 cases, E. Turner; 9 cases, C. Whitehead and Co.; 32 cases, Saddington and Sons; 56 packages, Forsyth and Son; 3 packages, H. Newman; 22 cases, J. Jacobs and Co.; 9 packages, Hardy, Brothers; 6 packages, J. B. Howell; 2 cases, J. Sands; 1 case, F. Dessent; 207 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 24 quarter-casks, T. and J. Skinner; 30 cases, Gilchrist and Co.; 6 packages, Riley, Brothers; 1 case, W. Smith and Co.; 5 packages, G. R. Fowler; 4 packages, R. Way; 21 packages, J. Davis; 4 packages, J. P. Larcombe; 174 casks, G. C. Crane; 16 packages, J. Green; 61 packages, F. Guerd; 5 packages, M. A. Hughes; 2 packages, J. T. Holle; 3 packages, Riley Brothers; 10 bars, 5 packages, E. Wheatley; 24 packages rope, J. Carr; 4 bales, J. Gregg; 40 packages, W. Allerton; 13 packages, R. Williams; 27 packages, J. M'Intosh; 291 packages, W. R. Friend and Co.; 92 packages, 100 casks, Nelson Brothers; 44 packages, Peterson, Suckes, and Co.; 4 packages, W. H. Simpson; 4 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 1 package, R. Hemsley; 126 packages, W. Lowe; 19 packages, E. and W. Paul; 7 packages, E. Brown; 11 bales, J. Starkey; 76 packages, Biddell Brothers; 1 package, W. Perry and Co.; 4 packages, M'Nab and Co.; 39 packages, J. J. Moore; 1 package, B. C. Beeks; 24 packages, H. Bull; 2 cases, Larcombe and Co.; 3 cases, H. Hordern; 1 case, Riley, Brothers; 4 cases, A. and A. Hordern; 70 packages, Farmer and Co.; 2 casks, J. Keep; 3 cases, Elliott; 70 packages, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 72 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Co.; 28 packages, Young and Lark; 7 cases, Dalton, Brothers; 1 horse, 669 packages, J. R. Calmore; 79 packages, Kemp and Fairfax; 46 packages, R. Gray and Son; 30 packages, Wolf, Abel, and Co.; 17 packages, W. Saber; 3 packages, Myers and Solomon; 50 pigs lead, 691 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, J. B. Tuele; 25 packages, Ross, Morgan, and Co.; 1 package, A. Campbell; 7 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 26 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 17 packages, W. Penfold; 3 packages, T. J. Brown; 224 packages, Saddington and Sons; 32,000 slates, 363 bars, 5,119 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 30.

Tinonee (s.), for Broadsound and Port Mackay: 48 packages wines and spirits, 1 package cigars, 19 packages.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 333 packages tea, 31 packages wines and spirits, 44 packages apples, 28 packages tobacco, 19 packages drapery, 103 cases jam, 4 cases wines, 53 packages boots, 5 day books, 71 kegs butter, 31 bags onions, 335 bags potatoes, 77 cases, 30 packages iron, 15 bundles brooms, 1 anchor, 30 bales flax, 40 bags bran, 340 bags potatoes, 5 boxes silver coin (£3000), 1 dray, 1 buggy, 2 horses, 165 packages, and a quantity of merchandise from Melbourne.

Upolu, for South Sea Islands: 20 packages tobacco, 30 packages tea, 8 kegs powder, 6 cases beer, 3 cases perfumery, 3 cases geneva, 50 packages tobacco, 13 bundles spades, 32 kegs salt, 16 packages drapery, 14 packages hardware, 176 packages beef, 131 boxes soap, 763 pieces timber, 1 cask, 3 cases butter, 9 horses, 140 packages flour, 82 packages biscuits, 63 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask brandy, 4 packages, Bird and Co.; 132 packets sugar, Frazer and Co.; 50 cases kerosene, 3 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 42 bags rice, Smith, Brothers; 1 case, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

Newcastle, for San Francisco: 1500 tons coal, Bath Coal Company.

Evelyn, for San Francisco via Newcastle: 610 tons coal, E. M. Sayers.

Colonist, for Rockhampton: 187 packages wines and spirits, 36 packages tea, 310 packages beer, 145 cases kerosene, 34 bags rice, 350 casks cement, 2 tons rock salt, 29 kegs powder, 65 bags salt, 300 spikes, 14 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Egmont (s), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough and Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Ocean, this day, at 5 p.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, June 30: Mary Stewart, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Stewart, for Hobart Town; Macedon (s.), 287 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Otto and Antonie, ship, 1157 tons, Captain Gundersen, for Cork.

The Coleroin.—Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co. have received a telegram from London, reporting that the ship Coleroin, from Newcastle, 5th April, with a cargo of coal, and bound for Singapore, had been wrecked on her upward passage, but no particulars are given beyond the mere fact. The coal was shipped on account of the English Government. She was commanded by Captain Montgomery, and had on board 850 tons.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. China, Captain Perrins, arrived at her anchorage at noon yesterday, after a most successful passage, and being in advance of the mail contract time by four days five hours. She sailed from Galle on the 7th June, and although encountering fresh head winds, arrived at King George's Sound on the 21st, left again the same day, and arrived in Melbourne on the 27th, from thence she took her departure on the 28th at 9 a.m., and arrived as above. The China is new to this port; she is a fine powerful ship of 1800 tons, and replete with all the recent improvements. We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Weston, the purser, for the prompt delivery of our usual files and despatches.

The Ballina (s.) left Grafton at 2 p.m. June 26th, crossed her bar at 11 a.m. 27th, passed Smoky Cape at 3 a.m. 28th ultimo, broke paddle shaft at 3 p.m. same day off Camden Head, ran back to Port Macquarie, and transhipped passengers into the Diamantina (s.) left Port Macquarie at 10 a.m. Sunday 29th, and arrived in Sydney at 2.30 p.m. June 30th. Passed the Diamantina [illegible] off Seal Rocks, bound north; experienced strong southerly winds with heavy sea to Port Macquarie, thence to Sydney moderate [illegible] W., and westerly winds with fine weather. The Ballina brings 1334 bags maize, 93 hides, 135 bags antimony, 31 bags tin ore, 17 bundles bananas, 7 coops fowls, 13 cases eggs, 1 horse, and sundries.

The clipper ship Patriarch arrived in port early yesterday morning, after an excellent passage from the Start Point of 76 days, and it is needless to say has come into port in first-class order, bringing a large and valuable cargo. She took her departure from the land, and cleared the English Channel on the 15th April, but the winds being baffling, and inclining from the western quarter, she was forced to the eastward of Madeira and Cape de Verde. She had very poor N.E. trades, and crossed the Equator on 3rd May in longitude 25° W., but although the S.E. trades were anything but favourable, she succeeded in rounding the Cape of Good Hope on the 37th day out; from thence she ran her easting down on a parallel of 43° S., with strong gales and unsettled weather to the meridian of Cape Leeuwin, when the winds hauled to the westward, and she passed the Otway on the 24th ultimo. On this coast she has also been delayed by baffling winds and calms. The ship is still under the command of Captain Pile, and is to the consignment of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

The American ship Wild Wood is now in the Fitzroy Dock, being cleaned and recoppered. She is truly a very fine vessel, and perfect, designated a yacht on a large scale; her lines are fine; her ends, and considerable rise in the centre section; her tonnage [illegible] very sharp; will carry a large cargo for [illegible] built at [illegible] shifts without ballast. The Wild Wood was first full-rigged (Washington territory) in 1871, and was the first [illegible] launched from that port. For workmanship any vessel visiting [illegible] inspection, and contrast favourably with [illegible] port.

H.M.S. Chameleon was at Apia (Navigators Island) when the Nukalau sailed on the 2nd June.

The You Yangs (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.15 p.m. on the 27th ultimo, passed Wilson's Promontory at 4.30 a.m. on the 28th, Gabo Island at 4.45 a.m. on the 29th, and arrived in Sydney at 10 a.m. on the 30th. Experienced moderate northerly winds to Bateman's Bay, from thence westerly.

The Maitland (s.) arrived from the Hunter at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

The Lady Young (s.) left yesterday with the Queensland portion of the European mail. The Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne, also took her departure yesterday.

The ship Herschel, from Hamburg to Brisbane with emigrants, was spoken by the Patriarch, in longitude 60 E., latitude of [illegible].

The Cape Clear, from Liverpool to Sydney, was off Point Lynas on the 3rd May.

The Haddon Hall, from London to Sydney, was off Birkenhead on 18th May.

La Hogue, London to Sydney, passed St. Catherine's April 21.

The Christiana Thompson reported in our English telegram of Monday, as having arrived at London, left Sydney on the 30th March, and not on 30th February.

THE WEATHER.

A stiff westerly gale set in yesterday morning and continued up to 4 p.m. with clear weather. The storm signals at Port Phillip were hoisted at 10 a.m., indicating a gale from S.W. as prevailing at Gabo Island.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.—Firefly, brig, Dawning, from Sydney.
June 30.—Fawn, brig, 316, Anderson, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Medas, barque, Anthony, for Geelong, with 351 tons coal.
June 28.—Pet, barque, Rapp, for Hobart Town, with 241 tons coal.
June 28.—Ann and Jane, barque, M'Donald, for Nelson, with 421 tons coal, 30 bags maize, 25 coal baskets.
June 28.—Neversham, barque, Tole, for Wellington, with 600 tons coal, 252 cases merchandise.
June 28.—Frowning Beauty, barque, Holm, for Dunedin, with 540 tons coal.
June 28.—Stranger, schooner, Brown, for Geelong, with 280 tons coal.
June 28.—H. L., French brig, Blanket, for Chee Foo, with 330 tons coal.
June 28.—Iris, barque, Moir, for Melbourne, with 377 tons coal.
June 28.—Koh-i-noor, barque, Pusillo, for Melbourne, with 333 tons coal.
June 28.—Macedon (s.), Pain, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 600 tons coal, 4 tons fire clay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 29.—Dart, from Sydney.
June 30.—Hebe, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney; Carlisle Castle, from London.
June 25.—Albion (s.), from New Zealand; Ben Nevis, from Glasgow.
June 24.—Wave of Life, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Craig Ellachie, Catherine Jane, for Newcastle; Rangitoto (s.), for New Zealand.
June 24.—William Tell, Paramla, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Umvoti, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Aldeburgh, for Sydney.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Noumea.—State of the port on 17th of June:—Ships of War: The mailclad corvette Atlanta and the French schooner Gazelle. Merchant Ships: Colonist, Wairoa, and Kate Waters. The Colonist was about to leave for the New Hebrides. The steam gunboat Bayonnaise had left for Uarai and Bourail on the 14th June.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.—Electra, from Wellington.
April 16.—Sobraon, from Port Phillip.
April 17.—Suffolk, from Melbourne; Westbury, from Launceston; Agamemnon, from Melbourne.
April 20.—Normora, from Melbourne; Daraptalis, from Sydney; Ethel, from Hobart Town; Strathdon, from Sydney.
April 21.—Robert Henderson, from Napier; Zephyr, from Fremantle; Indus, from Brisbane.
April 22.—Carmoonbeen, from Adelaide; White Eagle, from Adelaide; Abergeldie, from Sydney; Pentholton, from Sydney.
April 23.—Tolar Desny, from Otago.
April 25.—Zephyr, from Swan River.
April 26.—Celestial Queen, from Canterbury.
April 27.—Abergeldie, from Sydney; E. O. Bouverie, from Otago.
April 28.—Bridgetown, from Fremantle.
April 29.—Benlomond, from Sydney.
April 30.—The Douglas, from Melbourne.
May 1.—Bebington, from Wellington; Fitzroy, from Swan River.
May 2.—Jerusalem, from Port Phillip; St. Leonards, from Canterbury.
May 5.—Wagoola, from Hobart Town.
May 7.—Otago, from Otago; Dover Castle, from Sydney; Border Chief, from Sydney; Strathnaver, from Sydney.
May 8.—Cardigan Castle, from Melbourne; Malay, from Wanganui; Queen Bee, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

From London.

For Sydney.—April 17, Melbreak; 22, La Hogue; May 2, Haddon Hall; 6, Kingsbridge; 12, Hawkesbury; 15, Carisbrook Castle.
For Brisbane.—April 20, Corinth.
For Melbourne.—April, True Briton, Hippolyta, Hooghly, Wiltshire, Mitlader, Bedfordshire, Superb, Duke of Athol.

From Liverpool.

For Sydney.—April 24, Evangeline; May 2, Cape Clear.
For Brisbane.—May 2, Craigie Lea.
For Melbourne.—April, British Army, May, Fleur de Lis, Wimmera.

From the Clyde.

For Sydney.—May 2, Tamoriana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 57' 55" East. 18th March, 1872.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lb. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 30, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·270	52·7	22	W.	6	0·2	10	0·24	10·0
P.M. 3	·242	58·8	79	N.	6	0·3	10		
9	·199	53·6	90	N.	8	0·3	0		6·5
Mean ...	30·273	55·7	83·0		7	0·2	6·7		8·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·058.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 59·2 | Sun—maximum ...... 98·9
Minimum .... 52·2 | Grass—minimum...... 42·7

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 109·2.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 62·0.

Total rainfall from January 1 to June 30, 41·912 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to June 1, 37·983 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years—55·971 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	At 9 a.m.—June 30, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	W.	4·0	61·1	—	0
Grafton	22		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	71·7	—	0
Narrabri	156		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·0	39·5	0·67
Armidale	80	3378	—	43·9	83	E.	4·0	48·2	—	0·05
P. Macquarie	1		—	—	—	WSW.	1·0	54·9	41·1	0
Murrurundi	94	1542	—	—	—	W.	—	58·3	20·2	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	58·1	27·2	0
Muswellbrook	68	472	—	—	—	NE.	3·5	66·2	41·5	0·36
Dubbo	192		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	71·0	42·5	0·25
Mudgee	121	1860	—	—	—	Calm.	2·2	58·6	35·1	0·21
West Maitland	16		—	—	—	W.	4·0	71·1	43·4	0·01
Newcastle	1	113	29·977	42·7	81	WSW.	2·6	56·8	46·8	0
Orange	134	1881	—	—	—	S.	2·2	47·7	34·3	0·48
Bathurst	90	2200	30·283	41·0	81	SW.	2·2	—	—	0·10
M. Victoria	61	3450	29·325	38·3	84	N.	3·8	50·1	31·9	0·08
Woodford	61	3195	29·955	45·0	—	W.	1·8	53·5	35·4	0
Forbes	176		—	49·0	—	Calm.	0·0	67·5	30·1	0
Parramatta	15		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	61·7	31·7	0
Sydney	2	123	30·336	50·1	88	W.	3·3	56·4	49·0	0·01
Wentworth	410		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	53·0	15·0	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·0	27·1	0·15
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	SW.	—	55·9	14·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	30·368	40·0	95	W.	2·1	58·6	22·6	0·38
Wagga	261		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	53·7	30·9	0·07
C. St. George	1	170	29·905	48·4	98	W.	4·0	61·2	45·6	0
Queanbeyan	82		—	—	—	WSW.	4·2	41·5	17·1	0·01
Deniliquin	287	431	30·345	40·0	91	Calm.	0·0	63·3	34·2	0
Kiandra	88	4640	30·038	39·1	100	WSW.	16·0	34·1	24·2	0·37
Cooma	63	3537	—	—	—	W.	1·0	53·6	28·4	0
Albury	175	373	30·092	42·1	91	SW.	1·0	62·4	30·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·266	50·4	66	SW.	3·0	59·0	45·1	0

Foggy at Narrabri. Showery at Cassilis and Young. Kiandra, 2 inches of snow up to 9 a.m.; still snowing. Frosty at Cooma. Stormy at Gabo Island.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY 1, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
Sun	7 3 a.m.	4 59 p.m.	First quarter 3rd
Moon	11 18 a.m.	10 34 p.m.	Full moon 10th
Mercury	8 58 a.m.	6 30 p.m.	Last quarter 17th
Venus	5 20 a.m.	3 10 p.m.	New moon 24th
Mars	12 48 p.m.	1 53 a.m.	
Jupiter	10 5 a.m.	9 31 p.m.	Moon's age, 6·2 days.
Saturn	5 22 p.m.	8 20 a.m.	

Moon.—Perigee, 12th; in Equator, 3rd; G. S. Declination, 10th; in Equator, 18th; G. N. Declination, 23rd; in Equator 30th; Apogee, 28th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 12h. 0m.; p.m., 12h. 14m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

Manslaughter by a Child.—The Brisbane journals report that, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, as a daughter of Madame Mallalieu, aged about ten years, was returning from attendance at the Normal School, one of her schoolfellows with whom she had previously had some trifling dispute, assaulted her, and, after throwing her down, it is said, that she kicked her either in the side or abdomen. The child was scarcely able to reach home, in a very weak state, and, after lingering until Saturday, died from the effects of the injuries she received. Emily Penfold, aged about 10, the girl who committed the offence, was, on Tuesday last, charged at the Police Court with manslaughter. The case not being ready, the hearing was postponed.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.—Triennia, from Newcastle; J. M. Joshua, Andromeda, from London; California, from Batavia; Dandenong (s.), from Sydney.

June 30.—Annie Lisle, from London; Sarah Ann, Frances Henty, Alcandre, from Newcastle; Oleander, from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Henriette Bechte, for San Francisco; Pharos, for Sydney; Omeo (s.), for Newcastle.

June 29.—Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 28.—Alexandra (s.), from King George's Sound; Breadalbane, from London.

June 29.—Lufra, from London.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

June 28.—Lalla Rookh, Resolution, from Sydney; Ramsay, from London.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 29.—Countess Russell, from London.

DEPARTURE.

June 28.—Leichhardt (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
June 30.	8.30 a.m. Noon. 6 p.m.	W. W. W.	Moderate, and clear. Ditto, and ditto. Ditto, and ditto.

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

1	Tu.	
2	Wed.	
3	Th.	
4	Fri.	Braidwood Quarter Sessions.
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	Fourth after Trinity. [sions.
7	Mon.	Braidwood District Court. Muswellbrook Quarter Ses-
8	Tu.	Muswellbrook District Court.
9	Wed.	
10	Th.	Cooma District Court.
11	Fri.	[Mail closes.
12	Sat.	Second Term ends. Murrurundi District Court. English
13	Sun.	Fifth after Trinity.
14	Mon.	Short Vacation. Murrurundi Quarter Sessions.
15	Tu.	
16	Wed.	
17	Th.	
18	Fri.	Tamworth District Court. [sions.
19	Sat.	Holidays at Supreme Court. Tamworth Quarter Ses-
20	Sun.	Sixth after Trinity.
21	Mon.	
22	Tu.	
23	Wed.	
24	Th.	
25	Fri.	Armidale District Court. [sions.
26	Sat.	Holidays at Supreme Court. Armidale Quarter Ses-
27	Sun.	Seventh after Trinity.
28	Mon.	
29	Tu.	
30	Wed.	
31	Th.	Vacation ends. Glen Innes District Court.

Days.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon. Rises & Sets.	Phases.	Tides. a.m.	Tides. p.m.	Days.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 46 p.m.		[illegible]	12 10	1
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 41		12 29	12 48	2
3	[illegible]	[illegible]		First Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 55 a.m.		[illegible]	[illegible]	4
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	5
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	6
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	7
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	8
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	9
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 7 p.m.	Full	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	11
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	12
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	13
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	14
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	15
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	16
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 1 a.m.	Last Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	18
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	19
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	20
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	21
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	22
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	23
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 47 p.m.		[illegible]	[illegible]	25
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	26
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	27
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	28
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	29
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	30
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	12 7	31

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Performance every Evening, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.,
GALA MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
Children on this occasion, Half-price to all parts of the house.
Ticket Office open daily from 10 a.m.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES (Limited).
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Victoria Insurance Company of New Pitt-street, Sydney, has been appointed to transact assurance business in connection with this society.
Fire and Marine, Life Assurance and Fidelity Guarantee.

SPECIAL OMNIBUS NOTICE.
The inhabitants of Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, Petersham, Waterloo, and Redfern are hereby informed that in consequence of the increased rate of horse food and coach material, &c., the S. U. O. Co. are compelled to raise the fares on the following lines for a time. To begin on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1873, as follows, viz.:—
Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, and Petersham, 4d
Waterloo and Redfern to General Post Office, 3d
To Miller's Point, from Redfern or Waterloo, 4d
And all fares within the city boundary, 3d.
TICKETS at 3s, 4s, and 6s per dozen can be obtained at the Company's Offices; or of Messrs. COBB and CO.'S, Pitt-street.
JOHN WOODS.
Office—Railway Bridge, George-street, 30th June, 1873.

JOHN USHER Jun., M.E., C.E., Colliery-viewer, &c.
(formerly Overman and Under-viewer of Collieries in the county of Durham, England; late Principal Engineer and manager of the Brunner Colliery and Railway Works, New Zealand), WILL INSPECT AND REPORT ON COLLIERIES AND MINERAL PROPERTIES.
Office—Victory's-buildings, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES KERROWARY SLATE QUARRYING COMPANY.—Capital £6000, in £2 shares. Prospectuses, specimens, and full particulars. J. W. JACOBS, Mechanical Engineer, 164, Pitt-street.

CITY OF SYDNEY QUARTZ MINING CO., Tuena.—MEETING, to increase capital, THIS DAY, Masonic Hall, 3.30. Shareholders attend.

KEROSENE.—We have This Day reduced our price for COMET Oil. Goodlet and Smith, 493, George-st.

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, Pepper, and Sugar. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
CARGO OF SUGARS,
Ex Tranquebar.
And large assortment of
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Fruits
Woolpacks and Bottled Beers.
In consequence of the large number of Lots to be offered, the attendance of buyers is requested at
11 o'clock sharp.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873.

It has been announced that the last sentinel under the flag of Germany will quit the soil of France in the month of September, and an occupation that has continued for two years be terminated. We cannot wonder at the extreme joy with which the treaty for this purpose has been welcomed. It was signed on the 15th of March last, and crowned the labours of the Assembly and its eminent leader, M. Thiers, who received what in almost every nation is held as almost the highest honour—a vote acknowledging that he had "deserved well of his country." We have had fatal evidence of the power of maladministration to destroy. The waste of wealth and life in France during the German war was as remarkable for its extent as for the rapidity with which it was inflicted. Whatever might have been intended by the Emperor, a month's campaign was sufficient for his own ruin and that of his people. In July three years ago France was apparently in the secure enjoyment of peace. Half the month had only elapsed when the army without chiefs, provisions, or even plans was carried to the frontier. Like the true soldier, General Manteuffel has borne distinguished testimony to the bravery of the French army, declaring the soldiers as such equal in valour to their conquerors. It was truly said that they fought like lions led by asses, and they presented to the world the awful spectacle of armed men throwing away their lives at the bidding of leaders who were evidently smitten not only with moral but intellectual insanity.

France, under the foot of Germany, had to suffer the revenge of generations. The first Emperor, infatuated by ambition, humiliated the Prussian monarchy. The time came when Germany acquired the power to return that humiliation with interest, and every form in which a nation could be made to suffer, short of actual slavery, was heaped upon the prostrate French people. The total amount of the indemnities demanded, or the damages repaired, is now reckoned at five milliards of francs as ransom, and more than one milliard and a half as other costs resulting from the war. This, of course, does not include the military expenses, or the injury to the property of the State. The total amount, including all charges, is at least ten milliards of francs, being close on five hundred million pounds sterling. In addition to this must be the loss of labour, and the ruin of harvests, both agricultural and industrial. It was against such frightful losses that this unhappy country had to contend. No one imagined it possible to have found such sums. The first two milliards subscribed, showed the spirit of the people. The resources of Europe were immediately placed at their disposal. Their credit became established, which even the revolution and the consequent measures of Germany could not shake. The experience of the power to raise money on loan had surpassed anything ever tried or believed to be possible; and it revealed a great fact in modern society that the confidence of nations in public faith had become one of the strongest principles of national life. The severest test ever imposed was displayed during the raising and paying of these loans. It is true that a fierce revolution had torn the capital of France. The Germans, in consequence, had immediately increased the difficulties of the ransom. It would have been impossible to combat the impression of a total dissolution in the manners of the nation but for this money test. Even a comparative trifle was declared to be, by certain of the London Press, a dangerous credit. But the heart of the French nation was evidently sound, and the fact stands now more illustrious than ever, since in spite of more revolutions than any man will take the labour of recounting, and greater losses than Europe has elsewhere recorded, the full demands of Germany have been met, and the last sentinel with the last fragment of French spoil in his knapsack will declare himself paid.

Of course no nation could raise such sums for any purpose but for the connection of one country with another, and their mutual dependence. France could never have paid Germany but for the support of the monetary institutions scattered throughout every capital, and especially the gigantic monetary system of England. If the armies of Germany had merely entered France and carried off the spoil by military violence, the hundred thousand of dead might have been multiplied tenfold, as in the ancient wars of Europe and Asia. The treasures might have been heaped together in waggon-loads, as in former times. But when the Governments resolved to accept a treaty of peace, the system of Europe came to their aid, and regulated their accounts on true commercial principles. Demands were defined and estimated by the merchant and the banker, and, except where the suspicion of Germany disturbed the arrangement, or the disorder of the Communists burdened the negotiators, the money question was settled like any other, and neither a shilling more nor less than that agreed upon was either required or paid. Heavy therefore as was the ransom it was known and fixed, and every improvement of the revenue of France, resulting from the restoration of trade, and the greater economy of government, lessened the burden and hastened the steps towards liquidation. The amount paid by France was secured upon the territory. The German army occupied the soil in proportion to the amount remaining unpaid. For the liberation of Paris half a milliard was required, and so on until the whole was covered.

The terms imposed were as heavy as it was possible to make them. In a former treaty the European Powers accepted the guarantee of an English banker. Prince Bismarck at first demanded a similar guarantee. This, however, was too ridiculous to be insisted upon, although the paper of France was refused, and the Minister of that country had to obtain coin as he could. These difficulties were of less weight in the course of time, since the cost of money became less in proportion to the increasing confidence of the monetary world. An offer was made to accommodate the French Treasury, on condition that no changes in the Government were made meantime. But M. Thiers refused to be separated from the fate of his country, or to assume that any individual could guarantee or endanger the fortunes of France. It was soon apparent that the interests of Germany required a fair amount of confidence, and that its own commercial and financial affairs would be embarrassed by pressing too bitterly the rights of a creditor. This fact at length induced the rulers of the German Empire to unite their fortunes with the monetary world, and to look for the vengeance of war rather in the sufferings which could be inflicted, than in the burdens that must be shared. The different weight of war on the vanquished at the present day compared with that on the conquered in 1815, may be seen both in the amount imposed, and in the spirit which governed the negotiating parties. In October 1815 it was agreed that the foreign troops should remain in France five years. It was proposed on behalf of Prussia that the amount to be paid should be guaranteed. Both these conditions were relaxed as very unnecessary, and causing an additional mortification to the French people.

The liberation of France, whatever may be its fate hereafter, is a warning to every nation. There is no cup so bitter as that of captivity. France made other nations drink to its dregs ages ago. They must be indeed bitter enemies to any nation who desire to see it visited with similar sorrows; but a people who cannot and will not defend themselves may incur humiliation more bitter and spoliation more absolute. France evidently, though not stronger for aggressive war, is at this moment invincible against a foreign foe, unless indeed the demon of faction should render vain all the sacrifices and sufferings of the last two years.

The present condition of the port of Newcastle is unique in our colonial history. It has more commerce than it can conveniently accommodate. There was actually the other day a doubt whether a vessel in the offing could be safely allowed to come into port without damage to the other vessels already there. It is important to consider the causes and the remedies for such a state of things.

Newcastle has become the great shipping port for coal because it was the nearest available harbour to a good coal-field. There are coals elsewhere, and there are harbours elsewhere. It may be hereafter that good harbours may be made in other places where there is coal, or that good coal may be discovered in other places where there are good natural harbours. But at present the desired combination exists nowhere but at Newcastle. There we have fuel of excellent quality close to a river, the mouth of which is accessible to ordinary vessels. It is owing to these advantages that Newcastle has grown to be what it is; but now a state of things is developed which shows that the natural advantages of the port are not equal to the trade that has been attracted to it, and that the artificial improvements effected by the Government lag far behind the requirements of the day. For this backwardness if there is some blame there is also some excuse. A few years ago, and when the shipping appliances now in existence were first designed, the coal trade was mainly intercolonial, or was carried on in vessels of moderate size; and had that continued to be the case we should not have had the present complaints. But not only has the foreign trade largely increased, but the vessels engaged in it are of larger size. The splendid freights obtainable for carrying coal to California and the East have drawn to the trade a class of vessels whose owners a few years ago would have scorned the idea of turning their magnificent clippers into colliers. It is this big-ship business which has put so severe a strain on the capabilities of Newcastle as a port. The steam cranes which were placed at convenient distances for tipping coal into vessels of five hundred tons burden, are found to be too close together for the long modern clipper which overlaps two of them, and which of course renders one of them useless except for loading punts or small coasters. Nor is this all; for the large ships can load down to a depth which makes it impossible for them to fill up alongside the wharf. They have to haul off and complete their loading in the stream. Considerable improvement has lately been effected by deepening the berths under the cranes, but the largest ships are still obliged to moor in deeper water. It unfortunately happens that there is only one part of the harbour where water deep enough for this purpose is to be found, and that is the part known as the "Horseshoe." A few years ago three large vessels could be moored there in safety, but this hole has become so filled up that there is now only room for one. Whether this has been due to the natural action of freshets or floods, or to the dredging operations on the flats up the river, which have loosened a large quantity of silt, or to the stone embankment at the North Head which has helped to widen the mouth of the river and diminish the scour, is doubtful. All three opinions have been hazarded, and all three may have some degree of justification. But about the fact itself there is no dispute. If it were possible at the present time to restore the capabilities of the Horseshoe, and moor three vessels there, instant relief would be given to the port. As it is, a vessel nearly loaded at the cranes cannot move away till the Horseshoe is vacant. The vessel there is often detained by unfavourable weather, as, if there is any considerable swell on the bar, it is not safe for a large vessel to go out, even though towed. Ships too are often detained from want of hands or from some want of stores, or fittings, or repairs, and thus it happens that one vessel which cannot or will not leave the Horseshoe keeps another at the cranes, which again keeps another waiting idly for its turn.

It is obvious that under such circumstances the producing powers of the collieries are not put to their full test. Much has been said lately as to the necessity of opening more mines; but the existing mines have not yet had a full chance of showing what they can do. The state of things no doubt is very different from what it was about twelve months ago. At that time the producing power was in excess of the demand. The competition was so fierce that the colliery proprietors were quarrelling for the trade; and it was boldly announced that the only remedy for the unprofitable low price of coal was to force the shutting up of one or two of the weaker establishments. Now there is at least employment for all, and the question is raised whether there is not even employment for more. The great difficulty at present, however, is not with the miners, but with the ships. Coals could be delivered more rapidly if the big vessels, when loaded, could be got quickly away.

Various remedies have been suggested for the present state of things. What is wanted is, in the first instance, some immediate relief if that can possibly be obtained, and in the second instance such a permanent improvement of the port, so far as it is capable of it, as shall prevent the present blockade from occurring again. One proposal is to tow all large vessels to Port Stephens as soon as they are loaded down to twenty feet, and to fill them up there. This of course would involve additional expense, and though captains who are tired of waiting would be glad to see other ships cleared out of the way, they might not like to be hustled off when their own turn came. Some difficulties, too, would probably exist with respect to insurances, but these might be got over if the question of expense were adjusted. Another suggestion is, to carry out with greater strictness the regulations for the working of the cranes and trimming the coal, and to have the services of the steam-tugs available with greater promptitude. It is reported that some considerable waste of time might be avoided by close attention to these matters.

A further suggestion is that, with the least possible delay, the Horseshoe should be dredged out till its former powers of accommodation are restored. This will be an effective remedy, but unfortunately it will take some time,—dredges cannot be built in a day—and it would probably cause great grumbling to shift any that are now employed elsewhere. If the Government is to be blamed at all for the present state of things it is for not having made some additional provision of this kind before now. It may be admitted that the present congestion of shipping in Newcastle is to some extent a surprise. The late strike threw back the regular trade, and the arrears have perhaps not quite been fetched up. The recent excessive shipments from England have brought a larger fleet than usual into Australian ports. It is the off season for wool, and coal freights are most sought after. And moreover, the rapid rise in the price of coal in England has led to a larger number of vessels than usual being chartered to take Australian coal to Eastern ports. But though some local and temporary causes have been at work, still it remains a fact that the trade has for some time past been visibly tending towards its present character. The Government has been earnestly besought to have two dredges constantly at work in the harbour of Newcastle; but though there are two in the river, one has been claimed by those who are interested in the up-river navigation. A second dredge ought long ago to have been provided for the port alone, especially as the tonnage dues had not only repaid the loan but given the Government a profit of some £20,0[illegible] We have not many reproductive works [illegible] character, but where we have them we [illegible] not to stint expenditure; and had a[illegible] tional dredge been set to work two years [illegible] the capability of the port would have [illegible] greatly improved, if not quite equal t[illegible] present needs. To make up for its past ne[illegible] the Government is bound to do its utmo[illegible] remedy the existing inconveniences. It is [illegible] merely the interests of Newcastle that [illegible] concerned. The reputation of New Sou[illegible] Wales as a coal-exporting country is involved.

Supreme Court.—Business This Day.—Term List.—Motions Generally.—Rules for Argument: Exparte Bailey, mandamus; Bayley v. Elkington, new trial motion, part heard; in re Davisson, rule nisi; exparte Taggart, prohibition; Rowe v. Watson, demurrer; Graham and another v. Horan, new trial motion. Master's Office: at 10.30: Tankard and another v. White and another, minutes of order; Wring and others v. Ball, adjourned minutes of decree.

Rumoured Strike.—With reference to the paragraph in yesterday's Herald, stating that the miners at the Co-operative Colliery had given in notice to leave, we are authorised by the proprietors of the colliery to state that the said notices have been withdrawn.

Anvil Creek Coal Mining Company.—Mr. Thomas Ireland, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., has been appointed secretary to the Anvil Creek Coal Mining Company. The mine, with all its rolling stock and plant, will be handed over to the directors of the company this morning, and will henceforth be worked on their account.

British-Australian Telegraph.—The following shows the number of telegrams transmitted by cable from Port Darwin for the week ending 14th June, 1873:—Sent from the colonies: South Australia 19, Victoria 46, New South Wales 23, Queensland 4, New Zealand 7; total, 90. Sent to the colonies: South Australia 5, Victoria 61, New South Wales 29, Queensland 4, Tasmania 1, New Zealand 2; total, 96. Total number of messages, 186. For week ending 21st June, 1873:—Sent from the colonies: South Australia 11, Victoria 43, New South Wales 32, Queensland 3, New Zealand 7; total, 96. Sent to the colonies: South Australia 5, Victoria 60, New South Wales 25, Queensland 3, New Zealand 4; total, 87. Total number of messages, 183.

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—This day the "Act to confer jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" (assented to on the 3rd of March last) is to come into operation. By this "Matrimonial Causes Act" the Supreme Court becomes vested with jurisdiction in matters matrimonial, and also with authority, in certain cases, to decree the dissolution of a marriage. The Court cannot, however, and will not at once proceed directly to deal with such cases; inasmuch as numerous formalities and preliminary arrangements will first have to be made. The Judge for such causes being first formally appointed (Mr. Justice Hargrave), his Honor will have, under the 43rd section of the Act, to draw up the "Rules of Court," concerning the practice and procedure, and these will probably be duly prepared and brought into operation on or about Friday next, the 4th instant—after which, proceedings under the Act can, in due course, be commenced by intending litigants. It would thus appear that no case is likely to be actually tried before August. Where questions of fact under this Act shall be triable before a jury, it seems not improbable that they may be disposed of (like any other disagreeable jury case) at the Darlinghurst Court-house.

Found Dead in Bed.—On Sunday morning last, Bernard Flaherty, a drayman residing with his wife at Shepherd's Paddock, found on getting out of bed, that his infant son, aged seven weeks, was lying therein dead. The City Coroner will hold an inquest this morning at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, respecting the cause of death, at the White Swan Hotel, Darlington.

Primary Schools Exhibition.—An exhibition, which will be of undoubted interest to parents and others who are concerned in the education of the young, will be opened to-day at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson have signified their intention of being present. The title of the exhibition will furnish some clue as to its character, but it may be as well to state that it will comprise exhibits in three classes—the first being specimens of drawing, the second of writing, and the third of needlework. There are subdivisions in the first two classes. The exhibits are likely to be numerous. If funds will permit, a number of prizes for merit will be awarded.

New Caledonia.—We are in receipt of newspapers from New Caledonia from the 28th May to the 18th of June. The Moniteur de la N. C. publishes a decree dated the 6th of May, regulating the traffic, carriage, and detention, &c., of arms and ammunition in the jurisdiction of New Caledonia. On the 27th of May, Governor de la Richerie left Noumea in the Cher to visit and inspect the penal stations on the north-west coast. His Excellency was accompanied by Rear Admiral Rousein. The Governor and the Admiral visited St. Vincent's Bay, Bouraké, Bourail, Uarai, Canala, Hienguène, Pouébo, and Oubatche, Pam, the Mines, and Gomen, and so returned to Noumea after several days' absence. There had been some serious disturbances at Bourail, amongst the natives, some of the most refractory of whom had committed ravages on government property in the outposts in that quarter. The garrison was, however, promptly reinforced, and the disorderly behaviour of the natives was repressed. The steam transport Cher took a reinforcement of a company of marine infantry and other soldiers to Bourail. The Governor also carried with him twenty-one prisoners, or convicts, to that out-station. A postal service has been established between Oubatche and the sea port of the Diahot Mines, and between Oubatche and Gomen. Monsieur Dubain, on the 28th May, was appointed by the Government to exercise the functions of "President du Tribunal Superieur"—to be the Acting Chief Justice of the colony. Mr. Desmazelds succeeded M. Dubain, as Juge de première instance, on M. Dubain's provisional promotion. These appointments were made in consequence of the urgency of public business. The three-masted barque Leonidas, under the English flag (Captain C. Fleck), was lost on the 2nd of June on the Tomb Reef, near the Little Boulari Passage. The Leonidas was last from Newcastle, N. S. W., on the 23rd of May, with a cargo of 300 tons of coal and 100 sheep. The crew consisted of three men and two officers besides the captain, Crafton Fleck. The weather was very bad, and the ship suffered a good deal before the final disaster. The Captain and the crew escaped from the wreck, and arrived safe at Noumea on the 3rd of June. Captain Fleck published a full account of the disaster in the Moniteur of 4th of June. Everything appears to have been done that could be done under the circumstances to save the ship and the cargo. The gunboat Rapidée arrived at Canala on the 8th of June, and went northward before the Cher.

Wholesale Destruction of Wild Ducks.—A statement which will excite the indignation not only of sportsmen, but of all who do not wish for the extirpation of native game is made by the Riverine Herald:—"It is high time that the Government made some amendments in the Victorian Game Laws Statute. Our readers will scarcely credit that within the short space of eight weeks the murderous swivel-gun has been used to such an extent on Lake Cooper, in the district of Corop, that its unmanly owner has, through its wanton use, been able to consign to Sandhurst, Melbourne, and other places, from the Rochester railway station, nearly 12 tons of wild duck. But this is not the worst result of this wholesale slaughter. Our informant states that the water round the edges of the lake is absolutely putrid, in consequence of the accumulation of the decaying remains of dead water-fowl, which have escaped immediate death from the fowler's gun, but have subsequently died from wounds received."

Dog Seized in the Harbour by a Shark.—On last Sunday forenoon a fine and large Newfoundland dog, the property of a gentleman named Eckhardt, was, while swimming within a few feet of the land at Mrs. Macquarie's chair, seized by a large shark and literally torn to pieces. Owners of valuable dogs would do well to keep them out of the water at the spot referred to.

Christy's Entertainment.—Yesterday evening there was given, in St. Francis Hall, Haymarket, an entertainment of an Ethiopian character by the St. Francis and the Alabama Christy Minstrels (amateurs), in liquidation of the debt incurred in the erection of the hall. There were some four hundred persons present. The entertainment was an excellent one of the kind, and the several songs and dances were very well received. A nigger farce, "Too Late for the 4 o'clock Train," caused a good deal of amusement.

The Suez Mail Contract.—The Argus, of Friday, states:—The following telegram from Mr. Vogel was yesterday received by the Chief Secretary:—"Wellington, 17 | 6 | 73.—Congratulate you and Langton on contract. Have not seen terms, but price less than I anticipated. We shall write you notifying our acceptance of your proposal to join you in [illegible] service upon the terms determined in Conference."

Suicide at Cargo.—The local paper reports that a woman named Sarah Davis, who for four years had been cohabiting with D. F. Bayliss, poisoned herself with strychnine on Monday, the 23rd June. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the cause of death was through swallowing strychnine, deceased being at the time labouring under temporary insanity.

The Charge against F. De Courcy Browne.—Thomas Frederic De Courcy Browne appeared at the Gulgong Police Court, on Friday, to answer the charge of embezzling the sum of £4 from the Leased Claims Company, Red Hill, Gulgong, of which he was at the time of the alleged offence a shareholder and secretary to the company. Defendant reserved his defence, and was then committed by the Bench to take his trial at the ensuing Mudgee Sessions. Bail was allowed in the sum of £400—defendant himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each. Bail being tendered, defendant was released from custody.

"Mineral Leases."—In a paragraph appearing under this head in the Herald of Friday last, the 27th of June, for "mineral leases," read "auriferous leases."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS
TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONETARY.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Peel River Land and Mineral Company have announced a dividend for the half-year of 3½ per cent.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MUDGEE.

MONDAY.

For the Agricultural Show on Wednesday, there are numerous entries. The horses number 19; cattle, 48; sheep, 82. The last were never so numerous.

Mr. John Lee's bullocks, of an average weight of 800 lbs., sold to-day at an average price of £9.

It is proposed to convene a public meeting to collect subscriptions to pay Dr. Belinfante's costs in the recent case, Josephson exparte Belinfante.

NEWCASTLE.

MONDAY.

The ship Enterprise, 1200 tons, sails for San Francisco in ballast, in consequence of the delay in obtaining coal.

JERVIS BAY.

MONDAY.

The barque Queensland, from Newcastle to Dunedin, has put in here leaky.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

The new Postal Act, under which all intercolonial letters will be charged threepence, comes into operation to-morrow.

Mr. Villeneuve Smith applied this morning for a fresh hearing of the divorce case—Smith v. Smith. He stated that further additional evidence would be forthcoming; that one person had stated that on the last trial he was hocussed and kept out of the way until the verdict was given.

The final payment for the ironclad Cerberus has been made to the Imperial Government.

Letters have been received from Viscount Canterbury. In one of them he states that he intends presenting to the colony the Speaker's chair his father occupied when the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed.

The lights for the South Channel arrived per Andromeda.

The Dandenong (s.) and Penola (s.) arrived yesterday.

The Trustees of the National Gallery ask the Government for £3000 for the purpose of erecting a new picture gallery.

A despatch from Mr. Michie to the Earl of Kimberley in re Mail Service has been received by the mail.

The steamship Great Britain cleared with nearly 400 passengers, and 30,000 ounces of gold.

There was a balance £5500 dividends over calls in the Sandhurst district last week.

Great preparations are being made for the Governor's visit to Geelong to-morrow.

Two men have been found drowned in Ballarat East.

There is a good demand for Hennessy's and Otard's brandies. One large holder of Hennessy's has raised the price to 7s. 6d.; Central Vineyards, 6s. There is a good demand for teas; sales are pending, low common, 1s. 1d. Sugars are wanted, especially whites. Breadstuffs are quiet: wheat, 6s. 7d.; Oregon barley, large, 5s. 6d.

In the case of Mr. Banckier, grocer, a rule nisi has been applied for with a view to sequestration. The liabilities are about £4000.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

ARRIVED.—Glenshee, barque, from Newcastle.
SAILED.—At 5.30, City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

A private telegram from Port Darwin reports that cartage from there to the diggings is 1s. per lb.

The Government schooner Flinders was totally wrecked at Port M'Donnell on Sunday morning.

The Gothenburg arrived at Brisbane on Friday night.

A deputation has waited on the Government in reference to the Murray Railway. The Government stated that they have already ordered trial surveys to Mannum, and that when these are completed, they will give the matter their best consideration.

Wheat, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.; flour, £14 to £14 10s.

The Alexandra (s.), arrived on Saturday evening. She arrived at the Sound on the 23rd, two days after the China, her outward passage being 117 hours, and her homeward voyage 113 hours.

ARRIVED.—John George, from Sunderland, with a cargo of coal.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—Sunday last being the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the anniversary of the consecration as Bishop of the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, the bells of St. Mary's Cathedral rang merrily both before and after morning service.

DEATH OF AN IMPORTED BULL.—The death of a fine bull, imported per Northumberland about two months ago, has (says the *Argus*) been occasioned apparently by eating the plant known as *solanum nigrum*. The animal was the property of the Messrs. Brannigan, and had nearly if not quite completed its term of quarantine at Jones's stores, on the Sandridge Road. He was in charge of his usual attendant, by whom he was led out on Tuesday to browse in the yard, where little else than this *solanum* was growing. He was shortly afterwards observed to be ailing, and died. Now that total prohibition is so nearly in force, the loss of a well-bred animal is a serious one for the country.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—There was a very large house at Chiarini's Circus yesterday evening, and to all present the sixteen varied sections of the programme seemed to give the greatest possible satisfaction. The performance began with a select overture by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. Ross; after which, leaps on the French Battuda excited considerable applause, the acrobatic feats and horsemanship being very cordially appreciated. These astonishing feats by Messrs. G. Holland, Gonzales, and Werland, were followed by gymnastic exercises by Mr. J. Fallom, whose strength and agility seem to be such as fairly entitle him to the designation of a modern Milo. A strong and effective contrast to Mr. Fallom's feats was offered by an intensely ludicrous affair, entitled a "Scene at Tattersall's," in which Signor Chiarini introduced his well-trained pony Arlequin, and Mr. Rowland with his comical little steed Moses kept everybody in loud and long-continued roars of laughter. The acrobatic grouping on ladders, &c., of the Carlo family (assisted by Mdlle. Gracia) was the next feature in the programme, and was much admired for the ease and grace of the entire performance. The elegant and startling acts of Teodoro Cuba on horseback succeeded, in which the pirouettes and somersaults over banners and through hoops, &c., of the daring creole equestrian kept the people almost spellbound, until the charm was broken by the racy pleasantries of Mr. Rowland—a most effective and indefatigable clown. Mr. W. Carlo and his tiny pupil in the art of tumbling then had quite a triumphant display, which was not the less pleasant because of the watchful care evidently taken of the clever little lady acrobats. The female bare-back rider, Senorita Belen Cuba, was loudly and deservedly applauded for her admirable horsemanship, in which she amply vindicated her claim to the title of the "Queen of the Arena," not less by her courageous acts, than by the grace with which they were all performed. One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, most skilful feats was Miss E. Bridges' performance on the tight-rope—marching, dancing, standing, skipping, and otherwise moving about on the tight-rope, and in that difficult position playing on the drum with a precision that of itself deserves great praise. The subsequent "acts" in the programme consisted of a beautiful menage act by Miss Holloway; a series of wonderfully clever acrobatic feats by the Carlo Brothers; and the extraordinary tricks of Signor Chiarini's Californian Belmont colt, who obeys his master like a well trained retriever. The programme concluded with feats of strength, and a laughable dwarf dance. There is to be an extra performance at this circus to-morrow afternoon (Wednesday) at two o'clock, for the special accommodation of schools, and of young persons who cannot attend at night.

Boots and Shoes, Leather, Elastic Web, &c., ex late arrivals.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of the boot and shoe trade to their important auction sale of various manufacturers' goods, in great assortment, at their Sale Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, MAY 16.

THE halcyon days of the English spring are with us; the leaves fully out but not limp or dusty, the sun bright but moderated by fresh southerly winds. In the west of England, where I have been lately, the ample estates of the nobility are dressed in their freshest green of beech, lime, chestnut, and larch, the gardens are ablaze with rhododendra, and the orchards laden as they have not been for some seasons past with firm-setting blossom. The Marshal Niel rose is in perfection, with its creamy petals and penetrating aroma; the waysides abound with arum and primrose, and in the woods the orchids are succeeding to the violets. Some of the early passages in "Aurora Leigh" come up before the mind in the open country during this supreme fortnight of the Spring; and even in this huge city Nature will not be wholly silent, but lavishes the lilac and laburnum, and piles up the clouds in Himalaya ranges for the sun to glorify at evening. Thus much I say, not as sentimental—for all the world knows that a correspondent is a being exalted above such weakness—but because people at a distance are apt to believe that England, and especially the neighbourhood of London, is being so built over and cut up that all natural beauty has been destroyed. It is not so; and when your readers have made their fortunes in gold or preserved meat, and take the pleasure cruise to Europe as freely as do the American lords of the dollar, let no man persuade them to turn aside to the poplar-planted plains of France, or the arid flats around Berlin, but let them go up the Wye, or drive through North Devon, or make Grasmere their head-quarters for a tour among the lakes of Cumberland.

At present, it is true, the charms of the English spring cannot vie with the attractions of Vienna and its Universal Exhibition. Like all previous exhibitions it was opened weeks before it was really ready, and the royal procession had the satisfaction of surveying potentialities rather than accomplished facts. The Austrian department was naturally farthest advanced and possessed of the best spaces; but amongst foreigners, the British section was as well developed as any, thanks to the energy of its Commission. The presence of its president, the Prince of Wales, added much éclat to the opening, and he appears to have thrown himself very heartily into the representation of his country among the peoples of the world. His reception has been as warm as that of the German Emperor at St. Petersburgh; he is just now in Hungary, enduring the incredible fatigues of royal festivity. The Viennese are not usually children in understanding, but on this occasion they have been delightfully outwitted. The hotelkeepers having quadrupled their prices, the result is that there are fewer visitors in the city than have been known for years. For instance, we are told that last Friday the arrival of strangers from all parts of the world amounted only to 541 men, women, and children. Now there are 141 hotels, with 11,000 beds, so that we can see that the magistrates had some reason on their side in summoning before them thirty-four of these hotelkeepers, and ordering a resumption of moderate prices. With charges at the usual scale, from 40,000 to 50,000 visitors might have been expected daily. The consequence thus far is that, though everybody talks of going to Vienna, no one has gone yet. It is a pity they should be hindered, for Vienna is a splendid city in the neighbourhood of the magnificent district of the Styrian and Corinthian Alps, while the Ausstellung with its innumerable features of interest, culminating in a Rotunda that puts St. Paul's and the Vatican into the shade, is a perfect encyclopædia to all who would go not to "do" it in Yankee style, but quietly to observe and learn.

While Viennese shopkeepers are being brought to their senses, the pleasure-seeker can find some occupation even in this matter of fact London of ours. He can go to the Royal Academy, which this year boasts an exhibition above the average; or he may hang about Westminster Hall to see the Claimant enter his brougham at the end of each day's trial. Should he be fortunate enough to obtain entrance to the narrow court, he may pick up a few lengths of the endless trial of the inquiry. For the first nine days the trial at bar was interesting enough. Mr. Hawkins made a very effective opening address, and from the Paris head of evidence, which was taken first, several new points of importance came out. But now the Court is occupied with the gigantic business of reading the claimant's examination in chief and cross-examination, which as they form the basis of the charge of perjury, must according to our law be read entire, and may not be "taken as read." It is announced this morning that witnesses have arrived from South America—one the veritable Thomas Castro, and another, Mrs. Hayley, with whom Roger Tichborne lodged when in Valparaiso.

I do not know that there is much ground for charging upon the House of Commons the apathy of old age; but such vigour as it possesses appears to be applied rather to resistance than propulsion. The Permissive Bill advocates have received an emphatic reminder that Englishmen are not going to be gagged and fettered as these prohibitors would wish. Sir Wilfred Lawson has often been defeated before, but never by such a division as 81 to 321. I am sorry for the ladies that their disabilities have not been removed, but despite ingenious manœuvring on the part of their advocates, Parliament said "no," politely but very decidedly to their request for voting power. I must turn aside here to give your readers a pen-and-ink sketch from the life of one of our modern amazons. I happened to be spending a couple of days with her mother, who began to deplore the crusade in which her once domestic daughter was engaged. I endeavoured to comfort her by showing how much better it was for young ladies to have an object in life, even though they pursued it wildly, than to live an aimless embroidery-and-pianoforte existence, a weariness to themselves and a misery to their relations. Yet there were grounds, I could soon see, for the maternal solicitude. The maiden in question, who had turned from novel-writing to the public walks of political life, opened fire upon me at supper by asking whether I was not deeply concerned for the protection of singing birds? "Profoundly," I replied. Then would I not send circulars to all my neighbours asking them to petition Parliament to include the blackbird among the protected birds, paste condemnatory placards on the trees, and call the attention of the superintendent of police to the flagrant violations of the law? All which I offered with ardour to do. The young lady was late next morning at breakfast, but was amply excused by the fact that she had been up till nearly 1 o'clock preparing a form of petition which must be signed and sent up that very day. Was it about the birds, I inquired? "Oh, no! It is to secure an amendment in the law about the desertion of their wives by soldiers; you know how unjust it is at present, don't you?" A confession that by some inexcusable neglect this subject had escaped my notice was atoned for by the frank admission of the singular importance that evidently belonged to it, and the grateful reception of an harangue on the scandalous state of affairs at present. Dinner was postponed to give our friend time to go round with her petition. When she appeared it was with an air of weariness and disgust. A paid canvasser has been, it was suspected, inventing signatures. Was this still, I asked, in the matter of the birds or the soldiers' wives? "O dear me, neither," she answered; "our great work is the woman's suffrage, but I think we must follow the example of the Alliance and have public meetings instead of petitions; you can't keep any check over these canvassers." "Well," broke in the mother, "it is just those meetings I dislike." Then, turning to me, she continued, "my daughter made a tour of several weeks in South Wales last winter, addressing meetings almost every night; I wish they would give it up." "Oh! that's quite impossible," she answered, "though there does seem no end to it. We got our Town Council last year to petition for the suffrage by 23 to 8, and now the municipal elections are coming on and we must get rid of those eight opponents." I left the house, feeling that, whatever objections may adhere to blue-stockings, I would rather be set down amid a dozen of men, like a Bœotian in the Lyceum or Academy, than fall into a nest of those political lady-hornets. Not that the stinging is done all by the female. Sir Charles Dilke is of the same race; and I was equally rejoiced to hear that his scheme of electoral redistribution was rejected—a scheme of which that sensible critic, Mr. *Punch*, remarked that it was based upon a rule of thumb principle, which would give us a Parliament of Tom Thumbs.

The Government had a narrow escape on Tuesday night of another damaging defeat. They went full tilt against the Corporation of the City of London and its administration, Mr. Gladstone deriding it as "a body which had for thirty years enjoyed the proud distinction of being the only unreformed corporation in the country," and speaking of the city as "fed with charities, gorged and almost bloated with charities, for the application of which it was impossible to give satisfactory reasons." This language gave the Government the victory, and betokens no quarter to the city as soon as its day comes to be dealt with. I know one ward where there accrue yearly a sum of 7s. 9d., which ought to be spent in the purchase of faggots to burn heretics withal, which charitable purpose of the bequeather is deemed now-a-days to be met by the regaling of the parish beadles upon steaks (no doubt originally spelt stakes) of beef and oysters. The Government was the less anxious for a defeat, inasmuch as it has just lost two supporters through the triumph of the Conservatives in the elections at Bath and Gloucester.

Though the obituary of the month contains the name of Sir William Tite, the late member for Bath, nobler spoil than he has fallen. That acute reasoner Mr. John Stuart Mill has died of erysipelas at Avignon; the stage has lost in Macready an actor of the old school, and a good man who vainly strove to purify it; oriental learning and ornament in Mr. Emmanuel Deutsch, the author of the article on the Talmud which rendered a number of the *Quarterly* famous a few autumns ago. To the medical profession is lost Dr. Bence Jones, F.R.S.; to the Church, the Rev. W. Pennefather; while Lord Zetland and the Earl of Delawarr are to be taken from the list of the titled. I am glad to add that no confirmation has been received of the rumour I mentioned last month of the massacre of Sir Samuel Baker and the remaining members of his expedition; and when one remembers the rumours current now and again about Dr. Livingstone, belief may well be slow in lending itself to this report.

While St. Petersburgh has been welcoming the Emperor Wilhelm with exuberant but not impolitic demonstrations of joy, the Russian troops are converging on Khiva with a measured care, which, in the opinion of the European press, leaves little doubt of the ultimate success of the expedition. Success has not hitherto favoured a smaller expedition in the United States. The Modoc Indians, who committed so dastardly an outrage upon the Peace Commissioners, are being hemmed round by the troops in the lava beds in Oregon; but the country is so intricate as to give many chances of escape to the seventy Indians who are the object of pursuit, and to supply them with many opportunities of revenge on their foes, whose drill-ground training is of little use amid fissures and subterranean passages such as are described in the Last of the Mohicans and others of Fenimore Cooper's novels.

For nearly a month that marine monster, the Devastation, has been at Portland, waiting in vain for a good hard gale in which to try her sea-going abilities. If she were sent off the Connemara coast she would at once find Atlantic rollers sufficient to try her mettle and steadiness; but remembering how the Captain went down in the Bay of Biscay, in the first storm she encountered, it may be that the Admiralty do not dare incur the same risk with a trial ship like the Devastation, until she has stood trial in shorter seas. A second inquiry has been held at Liverpool into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship Atlantic; it closed yesterday, but of course the result is not yet known.

France has been busy returning a representative for Paris in M. Barodet, who may remind M. Thiers of the dissatisfaction his Government has given to a majority of the Parisians, and the demand for a more decided and permanent espousal of the Republic. The will of Napoleon has been recently published. It is dated from the Tuileries, 1865, and is, in the light of subsequent events, a melancholy document. In it he commends to his son the study of the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena, and bequeaths him his seal as a talisman, with the declaration that he would die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion. A Paris firm has also published a few pages of the Emperor's narrative of the war, padded and expanded into a large volume, costing 20 francs, and called by the pompous and misleading title of "Œuvres posthumes, Autographes Inédits de Napoleon III. en Exil, recueillis et coordonés par le Comte de la Chapelle, collaborateur des derniers travaux de l'Empereur à Chislehurst." A sad and revolting chapter of modern French life is given to the world by Mr. Robert Browning, in his last poem quaintly entitled "Red Cotton Nightcap Country." "We do not know," says a critique, "that art is any the better for this grave chapter, torn so remorselessly from the secret records of mortal weakness and sin; but, the chapter being written, it would be idle to deny its power, its pathos, the penetrating keenness of its analysis, the strange, vague, mystical charm which hangs over so many of its speculations and descriptions."

CREDE.

THE NIGHT REFUGE AND REFORMATORY.

THE eighth annual tea and public meeting of the Night Refuge and Reformatory, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, was held last evening, at the New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Mr. Joseph Paxton in the chair. There was a large attendance at half-past 6 o'clock, when an excellent tea was partaken of. A public meeting subsequently took place, which was opened with prayer; the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. W. J. Foster, Mr. John Davies, and the Rev. D. Allen being present on the platform.

The CHAIRMAN said this was the eighth annual meeting of the Sydney Night Refuge; but it had been longer in existence than eight years. It was instituted by Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, and carried on privately. It was established on June 10, 1863, and had therefore been in existence a little over ten years. No one could question the good that must have been done by this little institution. It was called a night refuge—a protection and shelter to the weary, the broken-down and cast out; and it might well remind them of that shelter which was provided for them, not a night refuge, but a refuge which would be for ever, where there was no night. He had very great pleasure in being present at the meeting to lift his feeble voice in recommending the institution to the kind friends present. The object of the society was to relieve and to reform. It would be little indeed if their duty ended in feeding the hungry; but it was not so, and to-night when they heard the report read there would be cases brought under their notice showing how the society had worked, and for what purposes. The society accomplished a very great amount of good with very little cost, for all the work was done gratuitously. The number of breakfasts given during the year was 6725, and the number of nights' lodging provided 6721; and if they could only think of the poor wretches that were provided with bed and breakfast, it was something grand. The class of persons assisted comprised men oftentimes highly educated and ruined through the great monster strong drink. They found amongst them tradesmen—men well posted up in their trades, well able to work a day's work, but all ruined through drink. They found also poor shepherds from the bush, down spending their holidays, the first perhaps for years, and when they got rid of their hard earnings, and all their friends left them behind, the Refuge received them. The colonists, generally speaking, knew nothing of hunger; but there were those who received valuable assistance from the Refuge—those who had gone looking for work day after day and month after month without success, had found the Refuge a great boon. They had also to bear in mind, that the Refuge was very useful to those persons just turned out of the Infirmary, and for those who were turned out of prison. Whatever they might have done was nothing to do with the institution. The fact that they were turned out on the world was all that was required, and for all such, a bed and breakfast were provided. He knew very little about the working of the institution, but he must say that during the time he had been in Sydney, and in his little travels in a quiet way through the back lanes and streets of the city, there was as much misery to be found there as they could find in the Cowgate, Edinburgh. It might be a question, but he had met with very bad cases, and it was delightful to know that they had in their midst such an institution. It might be that it was a bad thing that such an institution should be required, but it was something grand that they had it. The salvation of souls was also an object of the institution, and it was delightful to find such a manager as Mrs. Druce. When men were brought in to be fed, that was the time to talk to them, and to tell them of the love of God and of the crucified Saviour. They realised at once that this lady sympathised with them, and that she could point to One who would bring them out of their troubles. This must be the great aim of the institution. (Applause.)

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

Eighth annual report of the Sydney Night Refuge and Reformatory, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

Another year of Christian effort on behalf of the "homeless and destitute" in connection with this society is now closed, and we have again the opportunity and pleasure to make known to our friends and subscribers the use which has been made of funds entrusted to our care for the relief of the houseless.

It is a matter of thankfulness to the committee that Mrs. Druce has been sustained in health to give her gratuitous attention to this work, ably supported by her esteemed husband, whose Christian labours for the spiritual profit of the inmates have been most signally blessed by enkindling rays of hope in depressed and downcast hearts, and in restoring wanderers to the paths of rectitude, religion, and respectability.

The object of this society is to relieve and reform, fully believing that nothing so much deserves to be considered genuine kindness as that which aims at improving the moral and spiritual condition of the poor, while attending to their temporal need; with this in view, this society has quietly laboured for many years, each of which has given proof of the need for such a society, and furnished instances of usefulness to persons in every grade of society and particularly to many well-educated young men, some of whom, still in grateful remembrance, write to express their Christian thanks, or to ask advice in their Christian walk.

The heart-affecting destitution of some poor waifs is but little understood by the prosperous and busy, who have not turned their attention to these subjects, as it sometimes appears that, but for the friendly door here thrown open, and a kindly meal here provided, fatal consequences might possibly ensue from exposure and absolute want, and who amongst our fellow-citizens would refuse help to avert such a calamity? Happily, in Sydney, Christian liberality is never found wanting either to relieve distress or support useful institutions.

The amount of distress this year has been less than at some previous periods; the general activity in trade has enabled many who are out of employment, or only very occasionally in work, to provide for their own wants, and thus cease to need our help, proving that when they have opportunity men of the class we relieve will help themselves, which should the more encourage labours on their behalf. We are careful that the recipients shall not feel degraded and pauperised, but encouraged to struggle bravely with difficulties in order to recover lost position and regain social status, which has been sometimes recklessly forfeited in utter ignorance of the disastrous consequences. The school of bitter adversity sometimes makes impressions not to be erased, and when in this sad school the kindly words of Christian cheer fall with grateful acceptability into the grieving disconsolate heart, and then in Mr. Druce we have one who is skilled in speaking a word in season to him that is weary.

In consequence of all labour connected with this effort being gratuitous, this society accomplishes a great amount of good without a very large outlay. We are thankful to say that, by the liberality of our friends, we have had nearly sufficient funds for our wants, but now, as the winter is here, we need some additional subscribers to enable us to meet the want of the period.

The number of breakfasts given during the year was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, and the number of nights' lodgings provided six thousand seven hundred and twenty-one. In referring those reduced to poverty, some prove themselves unworthy of the help afforded them; yet we can instance cases of valuable help rendered to some who have appreciated the efforts made on their behalf, and subjoin a brief outline of some cases of interest.

"W. W. was first met with at the Sunday morning breakfast, to which he had been directed by a gentleman whom he met as he was coming to Sydney, and stated that he had eaten nothing on the previous day, being entirely destitute. He had left his wife and family in Victoria, and had tried the diggings in New South Wales without success, and the Refuge proved very acceptable to him. Some of the friends who were acquainted with his case helped him to obtain a passage to Victoria, to join his wife and family. He was very attentive to the religious instruction given, and professed to receive much good therefrom."

"J. C. This poor man had broken his arm when felling a tree in the country, and being without means, he begged his way to Sydney, hoping to get into the Infirmary, but when he applied, he was told 'there was no bed at present'; receiving such a reply, his heart sunk within him, as he was without money or friends, and a perfect stranger; his first thought was that it would be better to sleep quietly beneath the water of the harbour than to perish in the streets—which he now feared must be his sad lot. He, however, mentioned his distress to another poor man who was waiting for admission into the Infirmary, who told him of the Refuge in Francis-street, at which he was himself staying. The poor fellow came, and Mrs. Druce at once gave him some food, and told him he might stay until he was admitted into the Infirmary. After the first evening service, at which the Scriptures were read, he stated that it was the first time, for fourteen years, that he had listened to a chapter in the Bible, and the Word of God which he had heard was much blessed to him."

"W. H. S. was received in a most destitute and deplorable condition. Some clothing and boots were given him, which enabled him to seek employment, which he soon obtained. He then wrote the following letter:—'Mr. Druce: Dear Sir,—It is with many expressions of thankfulness for your kindness to me during my stay in your excellently managed Refuge, that I write to inform you that, when I find myself in a position to help it, I will not forget to do so. Many thanks to yourself and Mrs. Druce.'"

"F. A. A poor wreck through strong drink, who had once tried to commit suicide by cutting open his veins with a penknife when in delirium. He had been highly educated and well brought up, his father being an eminent and highly esteemed clergyman in England. Friends here, who knew his father, desired to help him, but their kindness was abused; he seemed sceptical on religious matters, but when the truth was lovingly placed before him, the spirit of God strove with him. He signed the pledge, and continued steady until he got ship for India. He came down many times before sailing to express thanks, and to show that he profited by the instruction given."

"T. S. was a person who had occupied a good position in Sydney, but was now degraded and poor, without food or home; he came to the Refuge in great distress; he was received and remained there about two months, during which period he signed the pledge, and was led to seek divine forgiveness through our Lord Jesus Christ. He realised divine blessing, obtained employment, joined a Christian Church, and is now a useful and respectable member of society, and has written letters warmly expressing the gratitude he feels for the interest taken in his welfare."

We desire to thank God for His blessing, and our friends for their contributions to this work, and the Christian labourers who have conducted the services regularly during the year.

From the balance-sheet it appeared that the expenditure for the past year amounted to £100 0s. 8d., and that the overdraft at the bank was £20 1s. 0d.

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved the first resolution,—"That the report now read, together with the treasurer's statement, be adopted, printed, and circulated." He said that although not aware until that evening that it was not a meeting of the institution in Kent-street to which he had been called, he felt great pleasure in attending the meeting, and learning from what had transpired in the report, that there were others doing not only well in another part of the city, but perhaps better than they were in the Kent-street Soup Kitchen, for while that institution was confined to administering to the temporal wants of the beneficiaries, this society did something more than merely supply the temporal wants in ministering to the interests of the soul. (Hear, hear.) The benevolent efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, so long and honourably connected with this society, he had been well acquainted with, and he honoured *them* for their work; and he was gratified to find that as they were doing kindred work in another locality in the service of the Government, they had got successors here who were acting upon their principles and following their Christian steps. It was highly creditable to all those connected with the institution that they were working in this honourable and Christian way to relieve the necessities of those to whom their benevolence extended. Although the society with which he was connected confined its efforts to ministering to the temporal wants of those who claimed its beneficence, he cordially sympathised with the friends of this institution in the higher place it had assumed in the walks *of* benevolence; and he was glad to find the good the society was doing to the destitute members of our community. He trusted that those who had been labouring in this good work would go on and prosper—that the Divine blessing would rest upon their labours, and render them more and more successful in not merely providing for the wants of the bodies of those who claimed their assistance, but in ministering to their spiritual necessities in giving nourishment to the soul. He hoped that God would speed the efforts of the society, and that His blessing would descend upon those who were carrying out its benevolent objects. (Applause.)

Mr. W. J. FOSTER seconded the resolution, and expressed his great pleasure in being present at the meeting. In hearing the report read, he certainly was struck with the marvellous amount of work that had been done with so little money. It was really impossible, without some inquiry, to understand what had been done. When they looked at the expenditure for rent, shingling, and other large items for necessaries which did not go directly to supply the wants of the poor, he certainly did feel astonished at the results, and he could not account for the work that had been done. Great credit must indeed be due to those who had the management of the institution. The work of the society was said to be to relieve and to reform, and it would certainly be a thankless office to supply the wants *of* the body alone. The two things were most properly united, for there was no time at which a friend of the soul could gain access to the heart than when that heart was thawed by relief in distress. He was certain that Mr. and Mrs. Druce never lost an opportunity in this respect; and he was also certain that the society was of material assistance to the City Mission and other institutions of a kindred nature, in effecting the reform of persons who were brought under its operation. He thought they could not fail to render their thanks to all those who were engaged in the work of the institution.

The resolution was put, and unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. T. GAINFORD moved the next resolution as follows:—"That this meeting recognises the value and suitability of this society to meet the need of the occasionally destitute, and believes the method on which it is conducted deserves the approval and support of the Christian public." This resolution spoke of the value and suitability of this society. They had heard something of its value in this report. As Christians he called upon the meeting to render assistance to this society. He thought the chairman was pretty well up in floating claims. This society had a claim to be floated, and shares should be taken up by every Christian man and woman in this neighbourhood. While it provided for the temporal wants of the suffering poor, its real object was to get at the souls of the spiritually destitute. It was one thing to give out of the purse of those who had abundance, but it was another to talk to those assisted about the Saviour, and to leave such impressions upon their minds that they would never forget until they gave their hearts to God. This society looked to this object. He generally found that when the destitute were brought under religious convictions, it was not long before they would find a way to help themselves in temporal matters. He found that the cost of each breakfast was only 2d. *If that was not economy* he did not know what was. If they had a little money to invest, he thought they could not do better than invest it in this Night Refuge. He contended that it was to their interest, as well as their duty as citizens and Christians, to relieve the wants of the necessitous, and to give spiritual counsel to the perishing. The resolution affirmed that the institution deserved the support of the Christian public; and this he maintained to be self-evident. He quoted examples coming within his own knowledge of the good done by the refuge in Francis-street, and closed an earnest speech by appealing to the meeting to clear off the debt of £20.

The Rev. D. ALLEN seconded the resolution, and expressed his satisfaction especially that the spiritual wants of those receiving temporal assistance from the society were attended to. He thought it was treason against God that the reading of God's word should be withheld in any society.

After a few words from Mr. BUZACOTT, the resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN DAVIES moved the next resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be the officers and committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. Henry Prince, hon. treasurer; Dr. Moon, hon. medical officer; Mr. John Mills, hon. secretary. Committee: Messrs. W. S. Buzacott, S. Callaghan, J. Davies, jun., W. Love, Rev. E. Robinson, Messrs. J. Osborne, J. Palser, H. P. Palser, J. Paxton, E. Steed." He hoped that, before the meeting closed, it would clear off the small deficiency.

Gentlemen present gave their names for different amounts, and a collection was made. It was stated that the amount received was £23 11s. 3d.

Mr. DAVID [illegible] being called upon by the Chairman to second the resolution, or sing a song, briefly addressed the meeting, making some humorous yet practical observations on self-help. He hoped that those engaged in the work of the Christian charitable institutions such as this, would endeavour to inculcate this spirit in the recipients of their bounty, and endeavour to induce them to make good the amount they had received from the society, as well as contribute to its funds for the benefit of others. He then sang the song—"A man's a man for a'that," and was warmly applauded.

The resolution was agreed to.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman (which was duly acknowledged), and the benediction.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE OFFERTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Spes," in his letter in your issue of the 27th instant, quotes accurately the question I asked at a meeting of the recent session of the Diocesan Synod; but he gives only a portion of the Bishop's reply—that portion, in fact, which refers only to the legality of any appropriation which an incumbent and his churchwardens may think proper. Of such mere legality any one may assure himself by referring to the rubric in the Book of Common Prayer; and I may at once admit that the words "Is it lawful?" formed a superfluous (and consequently unnecessary) part of my question. My object was to ascertain the recognised usage of the Church; and, if the answer proved sufficiently decided and explicit for my purpose, to follow the matter up with a motion which might possibly elicit a strong expression of the Synod's opinion on what I conceive to be a very objectionable practice in some churches in the diocese. His lordship's reply was not, however, to my mind, conclusive enough, though there could be little doubt as to the tendency of his sympathies; and, under the circumstances, I thought it best to let my intended motion lapse. The rubric says that "The money given at the offertory shall be disposed of to such pious and charitable uses as the minister and churchwardens shall think fit; wherein, if they disagree, it shall be disposed of as the Ordinary shall appoint." If the plural designation *uses* is taken in connection with the various sentences read by the minister while the alms are being collected, it must, I think, be conceded that, though the appropriation to *one special* purpose may be strictly lawful, it is contrary to the design of the Fathers of the Church, by whom our beautiful Communion service was compiled.

The choice of the sentences to be used is left to the officiating clergyman, and it is quite right and proper that he should say to his hearers, "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great matter if we shall reap your worldly things?" 1 Cor. ix. And again—"Do ye not know, that they who minister about holy things live of the sacrifice; and they who wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord also ordained, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel?" 1 Cor. ix. But I can scarcely imagine a conscientious clergyman, who knows that the whole of the collection is to go into his own pocket, exhorting his hearers as follows:—"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and look, what he layeth out, it shall be paid him again."

It was the custom of a very dear friend, once my spiritual pastor (the Rev. W. H. Walsh), to count the number of communicants, and subsequently appropriate "*pro rata*" a liberal proportion of the general offerings for the relief of the poor, and as he placed the alms upon the communion table, he invariably concluded that portion of the service with the last and most emphatic sentence of the whole,—"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble."—Psalm xli. I do not see how a clergyman can consistently use the above last quoted sentence when he knows that his stipend will absorb all the funds.

The reading of the sentences from Scripture during the collection is no doubt intended to incite the hearers to liberality in their offerings; and it is, to say the least of it, very discouraging for them to know that no portion whatever of their money will go towards the relief of the poor and needy in the parish.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. HIRST.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LONGMUIR.

Messrs. Holmes, White, and Co. (by Messrs. J. R. Cattell and Co.)	£10 10 0

JOHN FAIRFAX, Treasurer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
A. CHANDLER AND CO.—At the Union Inn, Lower George-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 10.30, Tin Ore, Smelted Tin, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Groceries, Oilstores, Fruits, Soap, Sugars, Tobacco, Candle Soda, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Woollens, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Boots, Shoes, &c.; at 12.30, Calfskins, Elastic Web, Enamelled Hides, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Corn, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at their Yards, at 2, Beef and Mutton.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Wethers.
F. FAREY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 and 11.30, Mining and other Shares.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouse, at 11.30, Carnarvon and Babbiloora, Queensland, with Sheep and Cattle.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, John-street, Camperdown, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects.
MOSES AND HOPKINS.—At Railway Station, at 9, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 11.30, Billet Wood.
H. L. DUNN.—At the Residence of Mrs. Isaacs, Botany Road, at 2, Household Furniture, shop Fixtures, Clocks, Lamps, &c.
LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 2, Unredeemed Pledges.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at 11, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Fruit, &c.
N. W. HAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood.
G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Corn, Wood; at Illawarra Yards, at 11.30, Pigs; at Market Wharf, at 3, Cutter.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT SANDHURST.—The following description of the new Masonic Hall at Sandhurst, the foundation stone of which was laid on Tuesday, is given by the *Bendigo Advertiser*:—The new Masonic Hall, when finished, will not only be the largest out of Melbourne, but in architectural splendour it will have no superior in the Australian colonies. The dimensions of the structure are 130 feet in depth by 97 feet in breadth, and 60 feet in height, and it will be carried out in the Corinthian style of architecture. The foundations are of bluestone, and the building will be of brick with face of cement. The front is noble and beautiful, displaying a portico having a flight of bluestone steps 50 feet in length by 20 feet in depth, on the table of which rests six Corinthian columns, supporting a massive entablature, the centre of which forms a triangular pediment, the base line resting on the columns, while on each side is a parapet of balusters. Four handsome vases are placed at intervals on the top of the parapet, and on the apex of the pediment is an acroteria representing a human face encircled in a shell-like border. The lodge-room is a spacious apartment, 60 feet square. The large hall will be a magnificent chamber, 92 feet long by 45 feet wide and 30 feet high, the length being parallel with View-street. At one end will be a gallery, and at the other a stage. The interior decorations will be of the richest character; there will be two rows of windows, and between the windows Corinthian pilasters, crowned by beautifully-ornamented arches. The lodge-room, having walls 18 feet high, will also be decorated in a similar style of rich ornamentation. The cost of the building will be £9600, and it is to be finished in twelve months."

ART QUOTATION.—"Happy is the country that has no history," as the schoolboy said on being flogged the third time for not knowing who was Henry VI.'s wife.

EDUCATION WANTED.—A lady who was not a Shakespearean scholar, hearing the "Merry Wives of Windsor" highly praised, inquired how many wives Mr. Windsor had.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	784	7	7
Wines (still)	61	0	0
—— (sparkling)	21	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco and snuff	109	11	0
Tea	226	12	[illegible]
Coffee and chicory	24	7	0
Sugar (unrefined)	28	12	[illegible]
Opium	23	0	0
Rice	3	0	[illegible]
Nuts	4	0	[illegible]
Ad valorem duty	400	19	11
Specific duty	341	9	[illegible]
Harbour and light dues	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilotage	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harbour dues	7	0	0
Total	£2301	1	8

The Patriarch, from London, arrived this morning, with a general cargo, valued at £107,400.

In the Stock and Share market very little business was transacted to-day; and in bank stock particularly prices had a downward tendency. City Bank sold at 7s. 6d. decline, and offers for other shares were considerably below late sales. Steam steady. Illawarra changed hands at 4¾. There was a little more inquiry for Insurance. Sydney Fire brought 60s.; Pacific wanted at 18s., United at 9s.; General and New South Wales Marine also inquired for.

Transactions in the Import market amounted to very little. Business was at a standstill, pending the delivery of the English mail. Advices to hand are not favourable to holders, as excessive shipments continued to be made during May as well as in the preceding month.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. will hold an important auction sale to-morrow. The cargo of sugar ex Tranquebar, oilmen's stores, &c., will be offered.

Messrs. Mort and Co. will offer for sale by auction, to-morrow, the Carnarvon and Babbiloora stations, in the Warrego district.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb will sell a quantity of tin ore to-morrow morning.

Advices from the Secretary to the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co., dated London, 16th May, lead us to expect that the first steamer will take the berth there for Singapore and Java, leaving in all July, and arrive here so as to open the line from this side, if not in October, certainly in November of the current year.

The R.M.S. China arrived about noon to-day, bringing the English mails to May 15. The latest money market intelligence from the *Times* of that date is as follows:—

The directors of the Bank have made no alteration in their general rate of discount to-day, although there has been another withdrawal of gold, and the return published this afternoon shows a further reduction in the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week just under 33 per cent., and is now only about 31½. In the present condition of European finance, this result appears especially unsatisfactory, but it is not calculated to excite uneasiness, since there is no actual pressure for money for commercial purposes, and the drain of bullion now in operation is consequent mainly on the purchases from the Continent of good marketable securities which may be at any time sent back, and will always, in case of need, serve to rectify an adverse state of the exchanges. It is also to be observed that we are now exactly at the period at which the resources of the Bank usually begin to gain strength, and that this movement goes on increasing for a month or two. Whether the present season is to prove an exception to the ordinary experience will be tested with certainty during the next fortnight. Thus far the remarkable absorption of gold for the country circulation has received no check, since, while the withdrawals for exportation during the past week were but £274,000, the diminution has been £[illegible]. A total of [illegible] sovereigns must, therefore, have been added to the immense amount previously in the hands of our population. The absence of any very urgent demand for loans was demonstrated to-day by the fact that for all transactions in the shape of temporary advances on bills or Government securities 3¾ per cent. was charged at the Bank, and that, in many cases, the applications were withdrawn from an indisposition to accede to these terms. Consols are unaltered at 93⅞ to ¼ for delivery, and 93⅞ to ¼ for June. The foreign market has generally been quiet, the attention of the dealers being occupied by the half-monthly settlement. Speculative securities were rather depressed on a renewal of German sales; but a demand has still prevailed for the better class of stocks at firmer prices. Austrian silver rentes closed steadily at 66, and the paper at 63¾ to 64. Hungarian is lower, at 80½. Spanish is slightly higher, at 20⅜ ¾. French Scrip has remained dull at 7½ prm. Advices from Vienna state that at length the step was taken this morning of declaring as defaulters about 90 of the smaller dealers outside the Bourse (*Coulissiers*), and that their accounts have been forcibly closed. This measure, although it is calculated ultimately to lead to a more healthy state of the market, explains the agitation reported to have been manifested there, and also the existence of disquiet at Hamburg upon the receipt of the news.

Mr. Westgarth's circular of the same date has the following respecting colonial securities:—

There has been comparatively little business in the colonial securities during the eight weeks' interval since the previous circular of 21st March. One direct cause is the continued absence of colonial Government loans. All the old issues are gradually passing into permanently investing hands, and the limited supplies that thus drop into the market sustain prices at the unprecedented height they have latterly reached. The gradual advance in the money market, however, from 3½ per cent. in March to 5 per cent. on the 10th instant, although it has not reduced prices, has for the present, with slight exception, arrested any further advance. The chief dealing has been, as usual, in the New Zealand Consolidated 5 per cent. loan, which after a little fluctuation is again as before, namely at 104. The only noticeable change in the Government stocks has been 1 per cent. advance in the Tasmanian 6 per cents., and in the New Zealand old 5 per cents., now at 104½. The South Australian fives, and the New South Wales fives, 1874-5, by drawings, are each also ½ per cent. higher. In other debentures there has been about 1 per cent. advance in the 6 per cent. bonds of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, while those of the Dunedin and Port Chalmers Railway Company are as much as 4 per cent. higher, upon more confirmed prospects of the purchase of the line by the New Zealand Government. The activity in stocks relating to coal and mining interests, alluded to in the last circular, has continued the previous fluctuations. The Scottish Australian Investment at 132-5 has advanced about 8 per cent. The Australian Agricultural, after rising temporarily to as much as 91, is now at 84, or about £7 higher; while the Peel River at 51 has steadily advanced a further 7 per cent. The Van Diemen's Land has also rallied to 13½, or £3 higher. The Scottish Australian Mine, after touching 3½, or 200 per cent., is back to the previous price of 1¾-½, minus, however, a six months' dividend just paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Messrs. Willans, Overbury, and Co.'s wool circular says:—

The course of prices during the current series, from its commencement to the present time, as been, as regards Australian wools, unexpectedly favourable to importers. The sales opened at a reduction of ½d to 1d, in extreme cases perhaps 1½d per lb., on washed fleeces and scoured parcels, but greasy wools maintained February-March quotations. The market once tested, greater confidence began to show itself, and in spite of the cautious operations of many buyers, who looked for a further fall, values began to creep up, until at present all descriptions of Australian wool must be quoted fully equal to those of last sales, and unwashed descriptions at least 1d per lb. above them. Indeed, this upward tendency has during the last few days gathered so much strength, that it is questionable if any kind of Australian wool is now to be purchased on as favourable terms as those of the previous series. Capes have not shared in the improvement. On the contrary, although western fleeces sympathising, as they always do, in some degree with medium Port Phillips, have maintained their position, Algoa Bay wools, especially snow white descriptions, exhibit a marked decline, estimated at not less than 1½d to 2d per lb. Concurrently with this state of things accounts from the Continent continue to represent trade as bad, and reports from our own manufacturing districts are only moderately favourable. In both cases complaints are universal as to the unremunerative character of the business done. The explanation of these apparent contradictions probably is that the exigencies of the machinery actually in existence keep production slightly in excess of demand, a condition of things which enables consumers to resist an advance in the price of goods; while manufacturers, who have for a long time back been buying as little as possible, are now, almost without exception, bare of stock; and the competition of actual need is still felt day by day in the sale room.

Messrs. Good, Rigg, and Co., writing on May 15, report:—

Since our report of the 30th ultimo, the tallow market has continued dull and inactive, with gradually declining prices, the quotation to-day for Russian Y. C. on the spot being 43s 6d, which is 2s 3d per cwt. lower. At the public sales during the month the demand for Australian tallow has been limited, and the sales confined to 1034 casks. The present value of good to fine mutton is 47s 3d to 48s, and fair to fine beef tallow 44s to 45s 6d per cwt., being 3d per cwt. lower for the former, but the same for the latter as compared with the quotations ruling on the 30th ultimo. Import since then, 3112 casks; stock this day in first hands, about 6100 casks. Hides continue in limited request, and Moreton Bay again declined ¼d to ½d per lb. We quote Sydney best heavy 7¼d, and light 7½d per lb.; Moreton Bay and Melbourne, both heavy and light, 7d per lb. Leather: There is no improvement in the demand, and prices have again declined ¼d per lb. We quote best Melbourne sides 13d to 13¾d per lb., and best Sydney 13½d to 13¾d per lb. Mimosa Bark: There is rather more inquiry, but no improvement in value, and the sales consist chiefly of Launceston ground, at £9 per ton.

We take the following Metal market report from the *European Mail*:—

The feeling of uneasiness which has gradually been creeping over the metal market still continues. It is impossible that such radical and violent changes in the value of labour and material as have of late taken place should have occurred without seriously disarranging the whole course; and, judging from appearances, it will be some time before the current will again flow in its ordinary course. Every kind of produce, almost without exception, is held at values considerably above the average, so that from this point of view there is room for considerable fall. On the other hand, let it be observed that as regards the metal market here, speculative holdings are far from being in excess, and such metals are, as a rule, strongly held. The position of our market is sound in the main. The demand for consumption at home or for shipment abroad is generally in excess of supply, on account of limited production

IRON.—There is an indication from all sides that the restricted demand for iron, together with the large output of coal, must sooner or later reduce prices of raw material, and buyers generally hold off looking for the coming reduction. In Staffordshire old orders are being fast worked off, and very few new ones offer. In the North there is a fair demand for pigs for quick delivery, and prices there of finished iron are maintained; in Scotland, however, these have been reduced 5s per ton, pigs remain about 117s. In Wales there is again much discontent; trade in that district is by no means brisk, but fresh orders for rails are looked for from the market, and quotations are more firm. The market for copper has been dull, and prices have dropped. Australian receded to £94 per ton for Burra and Wallaroo, then improved to £96 10s again, but are now at about £91. Business has been done in Peak Downs at £94 10s, closing at £93 for cakes and £93 for ingots. Chili bars now quoted at £87. Tin: Prices are lower, but show a little more steadiness, the price of Straits being £137 per ton for spot lots. The sales of Australian were:—April 22, 3 tons fine at £90 15s 6d; April 29, 10 tons fine at £85 to £90 7s 6d; May 6, 9 tons common and good, £81 to £88 10s; and 72 tons fine at £89 to £88 10s per ton.

Friday's *Argus* reports of the Melbourne markets:—

In the import markets to-day business has evinced no sign of improvement. Little of the slightest interest has in consequence been allowed to transpire. Breadstuffs have been enlivened by a speculative inquiry for flour, which, however, has resulted in nothing as yet beyond more firmness. For parcels £14 7s 6d to £14 10s is wanted. The trade inquiry, on the other hand, has been particularly slow; we do not, however, hear of small lots being disposed of under £15. Wheat is decidedly heavy, and buyers seem unwilling to give within 3d at least of what was ruling in the beginning of the week. We cannot quote over 6s 6d to 6s 9d for very prime, and a small parcel of fine western was placed at 6s 7d. Oats being generally held for very extreme figures, little can be done at the prices offering. In New Zealand as much as 4s 9d is quoted in the lowest and much higher in the other districts. A shipment, just received by the Albion, has to be stored because it would cost as much as 6s laid down here. Notwithstanding this, when sales are made, low prices have to be accepted. We hear of a parcel of 2000 bushels very common having changed hands at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10½d. Maize is now quoted at 6s. 3d., but there is nothing offering. A line of Cape barley has been taken up at 4s. 6d. For sugars there is an active inquiry, but offers being based on the last public sale rates, which holders now do not feel justified in accepting, there is little to refer to in the way of sales. A few parcels, however, have been quitted at from £26 10s. to £41. In teas, sales of common congous have been effected at 13½d. Kerosene oil is moving in small lots at 1s 8d for Devoe's. A good trade inquiry is springing up for salt; orders for export are also dropping in more freely, and improved rates are being realised. For coarse, equal to £4 15s has been got, and equal to £5 10s has been paid for fine London stoved. In liquids, sales of Tennent's bottled ales are making at 10s. Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co. held an auction sale of wool this afternoon, at which 180 bales were disposed of. Competition was animated, and late rates were well maintained; 22½d was obtained for scoured and 10½d for greasy.

MINING.

MONDAY EVENING.

THERE was a slight improvement in the demand for mining shares to-day, and more sales were reported than on any day last week. Coal shares maintain their value. Bulli non-pref. sold at 14¾, Waratah at 13, and Shale Oil at 27s. Copper still flat. Peak Downs only dealt in, and this at a further decline; sales at 27s. to 26s., closing with sellers at the latter. Gold unsteady. Beyers and Holtermans changed hands at 17s., and there were numerous sales of Carroll Beards at from 27s. 6d. to 31s., closing with buyers at the former rate, and sellers at 1s. higher; Grenfell Consols were quitted at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d., Jeffree and Gellards at 11s. 9d., Johnsons at 22s. to 20s. 6d., and Krohmann's at from 21s. 6d. to par, Paxtons were rather firmer, sales at 5s. to 5s. 6d., Rapps at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d., and Jeffrey's Rose of England at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. In Victorian mines, sales of Hustlers at 6¼, and Pups at 47s.

Royal Standard G. M. Co., Junction Point.—The mining manager reports:—"We have now got a good defined reef about 18 inches wide on the North side, and 2 feet wide on the South side. Last Monday we came on some very good coarse gold on the South side—would go about 2 or 3 ounces to the ton. We have got about 30 tons quartz on the top of the shaft, and there is about 20 tons more on the hill."

Stanniffer Tin M. Co.—The manager reports receipt of a telegram dated June 30th, advising the yield for last week to be 88 cwt.

Wheal Johnson Tin M. Co.—The manager reports the receipt of a telegram, dated from the mine, June 30th, advising the yield for last week to be 2 tons, and that 5 tons had been forwarded to Sydney. Mine expected to be in full work again, after the late floods, by 3rd July.

Comet, Wattle Flat.—The first general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, when the report, with the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure for the preceding nine months, was adopted, and ordered to be printed, and other general business transacted. Messrs. Billyard, J. H. Friend, and H. Vickers were elected directors. The auditors were re-elected for the ensuing six months. The mining manager, in his latest reports, speaks encouragingly of the prospects, and is almost daily anticipating a change from the present hard rock to soft sinking, which he expects will prove the reef.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRICES CURRENT, JUNE 30.

SHARES.	QUOTATIONS. Buyers.	Sellers.	Business done.
BANKS.			
Australian Joint Stock	...	13	......
City	10	10½	10¼
Commercial	78	80	......
New South Wales	46	47½	......
New Zealand	16	17	......
Union	...	48	......
Queensland National	...	4	......
STEAM.			
Australasian	18¼	19	......
Clarence and Richmond	...	...	......
Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.)	...	...	......
Clarence and New England	...	3	......
[illegible]	...	13½	......
Illawarra	4½	5	4¾
INSURANCE.			
General	25s	27s	......
N. S. W. Marine	30s	31s	......
Pacific	15s	16s	......
Sydney Fire	57s 6d	60s	59s
Sydney Marine	...	5s	......
United	8s	10s 6d	......
Australian Gas-light Co.	...	17	......
Ditto New Shares (£2 paid)	10¼	11¼	......
DEBENTURES.			
New South Wales	107	108½	......
Ditto Interminable	...	...	......
Queensland (4 per cent.)	...	99½	......
Ditto Treasury Bills	...	...	......
New Zealand ditto	...	...	......
City of Sydney (1870)	...	107 to 108	......
A. S. N. Company (1878)	...	...	......
MINING.			
Bulli Coal	...	15	14¾
Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.)	...	...	......
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	26s	27s 6d	27s
Wallsend Coal	23½	24½	......
Waratah Coal	13	13½	13
Boolboonda Copper	...	3s	......
Cobar	33s	35s	......
G. Cobar	3s	5s	......
Cowflat	10s	12s 6d	......
Drummond	1s 3d	1s 6d	......
Edina	2s	2s 6d	......
Mount Perry	17s 6d	20s	......
Normanby	4s 6d	4s 9d	......
Peak Downs	26s	26s	27/, 26/, 26/6, 26/3
Frelwood	15s	16s	......
Phoenix	...	...	......
Western Peak Downs	2s	2s 9d	......
Wales	...	...	......
Brown's	...	16s	......
Beyers and Holtermann's	16s	18s	17s
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	27s 6d	28s 6d	30/, 28/, 28/6, 28/, 27/6, 30/3, 31/, 28/3
Cook, Attwood, and Lawyer's	...	17s 6d	
Dayspring	6s	7s	
[illegible]'s Royal Standard	...	34s	
Fischer and Beard	...	16s	
Grenfell Consols	10s	12s	10/6, 9/6
Nixon, Creighton, and Beard	7s	10s	
Jeffree and Gillard	...	11s 6d	11s 9d
Johnson's	...	21s	22s, 21s 6d
Krohmann's	19s 6d	21s	21/6, 20/6, 20/-, 21/, 20/6
Matthewson's Shakespeare	11s 6d	12s 6d	
Monte Christo	...	12s 6d	
Oxon's	...	9s 6d	
Paxton's	4s 9d	5s 6d	5s 3d, 5s, 5s 6d
Rampant Lion	...	10s	
Rapp and Co.	10s	11s	10/6, 10/6
Rawsthorne	...	14s 6d	......
Star of Peace	...	20s	......
Williams	...	16s 6d	......
Jeffrey's Rose of England	11s	12s	11/3, 11/
Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat)	...	32s	......
Hustler's Great Extended	...	6¼	6½
Ditto Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst)	44s	47s	47s
New North Clunes (Ballarat)	...	21	......
Tookey (New Zealand)	...	26	......
Blue Mountain Tin	...	...	......
Champion	...	...	......
Elsmore	...	...	......
Kerrarie	...	...	......
Maryland Ruby	...	...	......
Mount Mitchell	...	...	......
Newstead	...	...	......
Pioneer	...	...	......
Queensland	...	...	......
Ruby	...	...	......
Ruby Creek	...	...	......
Sydney	...	...	......
Wheal Edith	...	...	......

NOTE.—Business Done.—This column contains brokers' transactions after 1 p.m. on the previous day down to the hour of meeting, and are taken, in the order reported by the several Brokers without reference to the course of the market.

The column of Quotations shows the buying and selling prices of stocks and shares at the hour of meeting.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—ADV.

MINING NEWS.

GOLD.

BALD HILLS GOLD-FIELD.—Writing on the 23rd ultimo, the correspondent of the *Hay Standard* remarks:—No doubt you have heard that alluvial gold has been discovered here, but there is nothing as yet to warrant a rush. A shaft was bottomed at fifty feet, and yielded about three or four grains to the tin dish, but before anything extensive could be extracted the shaft caved in, and left the diggers in about the same position as when they commenced boring. They know there is gold down below. There is another shaft being sunk near the site of the old one, and claims are pegged out all around. The diggers are all awaiting the bottoming of No. 1 shaft before they commence operations. Cudgellico, outside the prospector's claim, on Foster's Reef, I may now venture to say, is a failure as far as gold discovering goes. Its time has not come yet to rank among famous gold-fields. No doubt a great deal of money is being spent here, and most of it recklessly; but not one mite of it has been taken from the mines of Cudgellico. Foster's Reef yields splendid stone, and as the shaft gets deeper, the stone improves both in richness and quantity. There is not the least doubt now about its being a reef, and not a "blow" as was thought when first discovered.

GULGONG.—According to the *Guardian*, work is resuming its regular course all over the gold-field, though in some claims the damage sustained through the late rains is not yet wholly repaired. The weather is now settled, and it is to be hoped will remain so for some weeks to allow the miners to make up for lost time, and swell the amount of gold per escort to its normal proportions. The puddling machines and carters are all busy, early and late, working with a will to overtake arrears; but the tracks are still very heavy in places, and the work severe on the horses. On most of the golden claims the accumulation of washdirt is large, and we may fairly expect that the escort next week will be a good one. Several minor rushes have taken place lately, but none of them are sufficiently proved to warrant positive statements as to their prospects. The ground rushed at Tallewang is probably only a patch, but as the sinking is not more than thirty feet it will soon be known. The most promising is Darkies' Gully, situated near the Sydney Road about four miles from Mudgee. From this spot payable gold was reported to the Commissioner, who has visited the place, but could not test the prospects owing to an influx of the water. The shaft is being slabbed, and when finished the Commissioner will again visit it; meanwhile many claims on each side are closely shepherded. The depth of sinking is reported to be a trifle under 100 feet, and therefore there is some hope that the supposed lead may be declared "on the block." The only scrap of news from Budgee Budgee is that another shaft is bottomed on payable gold, making eight in all; but neither from this nor Blackman's comes any reliable information respecting the first few large washings. A good deal of mystery seems to hang about the newly-rushed ground towards Milne's; but it leaked out the other day that two of the block shafts, close to the fence, and about a quarter of a mile from the frontage-line of shafts, had bottomed on payable gold. If this is confirmed, it will bring this promising ground still further into favour. Steady work is once more the order of the day along the older lines—Canadian, Lowe's, and Home Rule, &c.; and the quartz-reefers, having got rid of the water that soaked into their shafts, are again busy sinking.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.—The *Times* of Saturday reports:—"During the past week our batteries have been more actively engaged upon stone from the several claims. 321 tons have been treated from Beyers and Holtermann's, and the yield amounted to 1213 oz., at the rate of 3¾ oz. to the ton. The yield has considerably exceeded general expectations; only about 2 oz. have been expected by the outside public on the Hill. Mr. Pullen, on his return from Victoria, brought with him some new screens, which are perforated as fine even as 160 to the inch. At present stone is being packed from Rawsthorne's G. M. Co. to this battery, and a parcel of 200 tons will next receive consideration; a return of about 2½ oz. may be expected, as the stone we have on many occasions seen at the claim warrants such a conclusion. At Chappel's battery, Marshall's having taken advantage of a spell of fine weather to pack their stone, a parcel of 11 tons have been put through, giving the fine return of 45 oz. of the solid metal. This parcel was from the stuff housed which, although containing much of the specimen stuff, and was very rich, also represented all the stone taken out in the vicinity of the rich veins. The prospects of Marshall's lease have very considerably improved of late; the rich vein has widened, and now varies from 2 to 3 inches, and at the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 140 feet, rich stone is displayed to view of at least an 8 oz. quality. The machine at Chappell's is now engaged on a little lot from the Alma No. 1, but as crushing continues, a cleaning up has not taken place. It will be seen from the above crushings that nearly 4 oz. to the ton have been obtained, and when this yield is contrasted with the amount of gold obtained from stone on the Victorian side, it cannot be regarded otherwise than good. A report has just reached us of a very rich find in one of the outside claims on the south side of the Turon. We trust it is correct, as nothing will tend so greatly to restore confidence in the district as a find in one of the outlying claims. The Poor Man's Friend continue to raise rich stone. The specimens recently brought to town have caused quite a sensation, and divert attention from the Hill to the Vale. Operations are now pushed on with vigour and determination in all claims, and now a return of fine weather has taken place the Hill claims are not so much inconvenienced by water."

COPPER.

COW FLAT.—An accident has happened to a portion of the smelting works connected with the Cow Flat mines, which will retard smelting operations for a short time. Several tons of ore were being treated in the refinery, when the bottom of the furnace gave way, and the molten ore poured out in a thick stream, eventually finding a landing place in the ash-pit.

TIN.

TIN ORE.—The following is the quantity of ore received from the tin mines of New England, by the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company, at their wharf, South Grafton, for shipment by their steamers to the metropolis, during the month of May:—2550 bags: 131 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs.

NEW ZEALAND.

BY way of Melbourne we have New Zealand intelligence to the 16th June. The following is extracted from the *Argus*:—

Amongst the items of New Zealand intelligence brought by the Albion (s.), yesterday, are the following:—The tug-steamer Titan has been purchased in Melbourne by the Westland Steam-tug Company, price £6150. Captain Hugh McMeeken takes command. Rewards for the discovery of new gold-fields are offered by the Government. The rewards are not to exceed £5000 in the North Island, and £2000 in the Middle Island. Mr. Macandrew has been elected superintendent of Otago by a large majority. He polled 2840 votes, and Mr. Gillies 1810. The half-yearly meeting of the New Zealand Insurance Company has been held, and a dividend of 10 per cent. declared. Trent's chicory works at Templeton were destroyed by fire. The estimated damage is £6000. All last season's crop of chicory was destroyed. There were no insurances. Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt on the 12th. An Auckland telegram, dated 10th instant, says that Levy Cockerton, messenger in the Bank of New South Wales, was found dead that morning, at half-past 9. About 7 o'clock the same morning, a woman named Maria Reynolds was found dead in the cemetery, with her clothes torn off. A man, named Burke, has been arrested at Grahamstown on a charge of having murdered a clerk in a saw mill at Mercury Bay, named James Marks, on the 24th of April last.

Respecting the native difficulty in New Zealand, our correspondent, writing from Wellington on the 16th June, says:—"Native affairs remain very much in the same position as when I last wrote. The warrants have been issued for the arrest of the four known murderers—Purukutu, Hori Te Tuum, Herewini, and Whero—and rewards have been offered for their apprehension—£1000 a piece for the two first named, and £500 each for the others. It is, I think, highly probable that these rewards will prove sufficient to induce some of the natives themselves to capture or betray the offenders. Mr. James Mackay, jun., has been appointed Government agent for the Waikato district, and entrusted with large powers. He is now attending a large meeting of the Ngatiraukawa tribe, where the subject of the murder is to be discussed, as it already has been by almost every tribe in the island. At all the meetings the decision arrived at has been that the killing of Sullivan was an unjustifiable proceeding, and was a murder, not a mere political offence. In Maori eyes, and according to Maori usage, killing is very often no murder, but in this case all seem to concur in declaring Purukutu and his assistants were murderers. A number of highly influential chiefs on the East Coast have addressed a letter to the King, urging him to give up the murderers quietly and at once. The Government have also sent a demand for the surrender of Rura, the native who made the treacherous attack on Mr. Mackay. No answer has yet been received to this demand, but when it comes it will probably be, as usual, of an ambiguous and unsatisfactory character. On Saturday news was received that the two sons of the late William Thompson had gone to Tawhiao, and were determined to throw in their lot with him. This is unfortunate, as these young men possess considerable influence, and could probably bring a couple of hundred Ngatihaua into the field against us should hostilities take place. Of this, however, there is, I think, very little prospect. The latest intelligence respecting Purukutu is that he is at Kuiti."

Our Wellington correspondent, whose communication is dated June 16, gives the following account of the reception of Sir James Fergusson, and his installation as Governor of New Zealand:—"Our new Governor arrived at Hokitika, in the Claud Hamilton, late on Thursday evening, and went on in her to Nelson, where he was met by the Native Minister in the Government steamer Luna. His Excellency, Lady Fergusson, and suite were transhipped and landed here a little before 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. It had been intended to have a procession, but in consequence of a telegram from his Excellency this portion of the reception was omitted. A very handsome triumphal arch was erected over the wharf, and brilliantly illuminated. A guard of honour was paraded, and the fire brigades all turned out, carrying torches. All the shipping burned blue lights at the yard arms, and fired rockets, so that altogether the scene looked exceedingly well as the Luna steamed alongside. His Excellency was received by the Acting-Governor, Sir George Arney, the members of the Ministry, the mayor, and a number of the leading citizens. He landed immediately, and drove to Government House, where, two hours later he was sworn in by the Chief Justice. This ceremony was performed by torchlight, in front of Government House, and was attended by a very large number of people. Altogether, I think the landing by torchlight was more effective than a landing by daylight would have been. To-day (Monday) his Excellency holds a levee, and receives addresses from the Corporation and other public bodies. Next week it is intended to give a ball to his Excellency and Lady Fergusson."

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your permitting me, through the medium of your paper, to state in answer to numerous complaints and inquiries in connection with the present working of public vehicles, that under the Act of 1873 the Commissioners have power to make by-laws for licensing and regulating vehicles subject to the approval of the *Governor and Executive Council*.

They have drawn such by-laws and time tables as they deemed necessary in the interest of the public generally, and on the 29th May last forwarded the same to the office of the Colonial Secretary accompanied by a letter, which contained a paragraph as under, viz.:—"As the Commissioners can have no legal control over the vehicles that come under this Act, until the assent herein asked for is obtained, they express a wish that you will cause the necessary action to be taken with the least possible delay."

Before submitting the by-laws to Government a draft of them was forwarded to all the Municipal Councils within the police district of Sydney, and I believe all the managers of "bus" companies obtained copies; in fact, the Commissioners did all they could to invite criticism and to obtain suggestions with the object of being enabled in time to improve the public-vehicles accommodation; and with a view of keeping well within the law, the by-laws were revised by the solicitor to the Board, then submitted to counsel learned in the law, and now, after the apparent long delay arising out of the usefulness of the Commissioners, these by-laws have been in the possession of the Government more than a month, &c. As far as I know there is no probability of their receiving the formal assent of the Governor.

In the meantime the grossest extortions and irregularities are daily, even hourly, reported as being practised by some persons in charge of public vehicles with impunity.

About ten days ago on the same day, and in the middle of the day, two of the Commissioners were seized upon by cabmen as fit subjects for an extortionate fare. If two of the Commissioners fall a prey to rapacious cabmen in one day, what in all probability is the treatment females and other persons less known receive under the present circumstances.

As one of the Commissioners, and having also been in another capacity instrumental in altering the law in this matter, I deny that I am in any way responsible for the present untoward state of affairs as regards public vehicles. I lay the whole blame on the Government, who seem by their dilatory proceedings to be playing into the hands of the opponents of the Vehicles Act, and thereby defeating an Act of the Legislature, to the great inconvenience and injury of the public.

WILLIAM TUNKS.

OPPOSITION TO THE GERMAN CURRENCY BILL.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE report that the new Currency Bill had miscarried in the German Diet on the apparently very minor point of the manufacture of two-mark pieces seems to require some explanation to English readers. The Government proposal, it should be remembered, is to have no piece between the new crown or five-mark coin and the mark, or shilling itself. But there happens to be a large circulation in Germany, more especially in the Southern States, of the Austrian florin, which is nearly the equivalent of our own florin, and of two German marks. Though not a legal tender, this coin passes universally, and the establishment of a currency into which, although fitting it would yet have nothing to represent it, was expected, and indeed was probably designed by the Imperial Chancellery, to have the effect of getting rid of it altogether. Hence probably the warmth with which Herr Delbrück (who represents the Government view in the debate) pressed upon the deputies the reconsideration of the question, urging them, "apart altogether from all politics, to establish an exact coinage of their own, which should exclude any foreign coin." The Southern members were, however, very unwilling to surrender the use of a piece to which their people are accustomed, and which in their view would tend greatly to facilitate the struggle which must needs take place in the process of banishing the long-familiar gulden (or florin of 1s. 8d.) in favour of the mark. The debate waxed hot, the Government being resolved not to yield and the Southerners holding out, notwithstanding some minor concessions offered by Herr Delbrück, one of which is to adopt a gold coinage of five-mark pieces concurrently with the silver one of the same value. The Particularists of all classes, especially the Poles, saw their advantage, and sided with the Southerners, in the hope of putting off the bill altogether, as one of the measures of centralisation they are opposed to on principle. The Radicals joined them on the question, apparently with the general design of showing the independence of the Diet, and the Government were finally beaten by 130 votes against 102. The solution of the difficulty, being partly a political one, is not so simple as at first appears; but it is not believed at Berlin that it will be allowed to defeat the accomplishment of a grand national object. The second point of contest relates to the decision of the Diet that all private State paper shall be withdrawn by the end of next year, in favour of the new Imperial notes. This is warmly opposed in the Council of States by the representatives of various minor Governments, which have large issues of small notes that cannot well be covered within the time allowed. As it is between the two Chambers that this difficulty has arisen, the Government has proposed to meet it by a special law authorising the immediate issue of £12,000,000 of Imperial bank notes, this provisional supply being distributable among the States in the usual fixed proportions on which such payments as those out of the indemnity are calculated. The amount of the issue is based on a calculation of two thalers per head; but many of the minor States find it wholly insufficient, and oppose a strong resistance to the limit, as well as to the proposal, specially favoured by Prussia, that the new provisional notes shall not be of a less value than £5 (100 marks) each, the lowest being issued at the rate of 33¼ of the present thalers, which corresponds to that amount.

EPITOME OF OPINION IN THE MORNING JOURNALS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE *Times* supposes that in comparison with the great contest at Paris the five provincial elections which were decided on Sunday last will not much affect public opinion in France. They have been "discounted," as it is called. The general result of these two series of elections is to show that no lasting Government can be established in France except on Republican principles. There will be great danger if the Government and the Assembly refuse to learn the lesson which these elections teach. That lesson is that the provisional order of things should come to an end. It will be admitted by everybody that the Provisional cannot last for ever, and that the present Assembly must some day be dissolved. The only question, then, is what time is likely to be fittest for this new election and this final decision. It would seem that none can be so appropriate as when the first preliminary work of the peace has been completed—when the indemnity has been paid, and the enemy has quitted the soil. A provisional system protracted beyond such limits as have been marked out in the present case by the necessary accomplishment of a great task cannot but be a national misfortune. There is reason to believe that the delay is already working serious evil.

The *Post* thinks that the rejection of M. Saint-Marc Girardin in the Haute-Vienne is probably the most serious feature of the recent elections. The department of the Haute-Vienne is essentially rural and agricultural, and yet it has rejected the candidate of Thiers, and elected the candidate of Gambetta. There can be no stronger example of the extent to which the wavering, indecisive, temporising policy of the present Government has carried disorganisation and discouragement into the most Conservative districts. Indeed the only check which Gambettism has received has been due to the fact that in the department of the Charente-Inférieure a candidate came forward, who, instead of the chameleon hues of Conservative-Republicanism, presented something fixed and tangible for the comprehension of the well-disposed section of the electors. M. Boffinton, the ex-prefect of the Empire, was known to be a stanch Conservative, and not a trimming hybrid, however respectable, of the Rémusat type, and he, accordingly, rallied round him a mass of voters, which leads naturally to reflection upon how ready France might again be found to follow wise and firm counsel if only she had the leaders capable of giving them.

The *Daily News* observes that the Monarchical parties in France, and those on the other side of the Pyrenees, instead of doing their duty as patriots and citizens, and using their electoral rights, and endeavouring to influence public opinion honestly and openly, sit, and sulk, and grumble, and conspire and propagate senseless panics and injurious alarms, and do their little worst to embarrass and perplex the Government, and almost invite disorder as the only means of getting back, if not a monarchy, at least the rule of the barrack and the bayonet. On the other hand, the Republicans of all shades and sections, whatever may be thought of their doctrines, or whatever may be prophesied of their ulterior designs, do at all events behave like responsible members of a free State and an intelligent community. The consequence of their courage and persistence of public spirit is that their party gains in confidence every day, and that even many who would willingly vote for some candidate less advanced vote for the candidate who knows his own mind in preference to the trimmer who cannot even name the Republic without qualifying epithets.

The *Telegraph* says that no doubt if French elections resembled political contests in England it would be easy enough to interpret the meaning of this electoral demonstration. Supposing a similar concurrence of extreme Republican successes to have taken place in England under a Government like that of France, we might assume as a matter of fact, however much we regretted the assumption, that the mass of Englishmen were so wedded to the idea of a Republic, were so averse to any prospect of a Monarchical restoration, that they voted for the candidates whose allegiance to Republicanism was beyond suspicion, in preference to men of more moderate views, whose adhesion to that cause was of recent date and doubtful character. We should be glad if we could place this interpretation upon the recent French elections. The prospects of France would be far more hopeful if any form of government commanded the confidence of the country. We are afraid that the Republican triumphs must be interpreted in a less hopeful sense. If the elections of Paris and Lyons can be taken as tests, a majority of the Republican party in France is still wedded to the extreme theories which brought about the Reign of Terror, the days of June, and the Commune, and which lead inevitably first to anarchy and then to despotism.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—For several night (says the *Home News*) experimental trials of M. Gramme's magneto-electric light have been made in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. The light with its five catadioptric system of lenses, is placed on a moving platform above the belfry on the north face of the tower, and can be well seen all along the Thames Embankment, and, indeed, over a semicircular area of some miles in extent to the north, and of which the base line or diameter will pass from the direction of London Bridge Railway Station on the one hand, to Kensington on the other. Its rays will shine vividly as the wonderful beam travels along upon Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and Piccadilly; and when the nights are clear spectators on Primrose and Muswell Hills will be able to form very distinct ideas of its concentrated intensity. The magnet-electric machine which serves it is the same which for some weeks past has been a source of interest and attraction to the scientific visitors invited to the engineering works of Messrs. Whieldon and Cooke, where the more powerful apparatus which will ultimately become a still grander Parliament signal light is now in progress of manufacture. The present machine is placed in the engine-room under the peers' lobby, the electric current being conducted thence, a distance of 900 feet, to the electric lamp on the clock tower, 250 feet above the roadway. Those who have seen the wonderful beam emanating from the North Foreland Lighthouse, and sparkling on the waves of the English Channel, will form some comparison of the power of the new Westminster light when we say that in power it is equal to from 8000 to 10,000 normal sperm candles, or more than twice the luminosity of the other. The electro-magnetic machine invented by M. Gramme is the simplest and best of anything of the kind yet produced. Faraday's inductive reasoning which led to the discovery of magneto-electricity stands unrivalled in the history of scientific research. Gramme's magneto-electric machine is acknowledged as the most scientific apparatus for the conversion of mechanical force into dynamic electricity. The most important and meritorious result is the production of a perfectly continuous current without the application of a commutator. In all previous machines the electric current was obtained by exceedingly rapid magnetisation and demagnetisations of soft iron armatures wound with great lengths of insulated wires, in which currents in alternately opposite directions were induced, the rapid changes of polarity giving rise to the development of so much heat that in some cases the armatures have been made hollow for the circulation of water, to prevent the destruction of the apparatus. The Gramme machine, now working the light at Westminster, consists of two elements—a set of six horseshoe electro-magnets and three soft-iron wire-bound rings, revolving between the poles of the magnetic battery formed by the disposition of three of the above magnets in series atop and three below. At their junctures are arc-shaped iron poles, which approach portions of the circumferences of the revolving armatures on each side, and thus induce the magnetism in the iron rings which generates the electric current. The magnets consist of large soft-iron cylindrical cores, covered with insulated copper wire of No. 11 Birmingham gauge, these magnets being connected by iron plates. The revolving armatures, which are the special feature of Gramme's machine, consists each of a soft iron continuous flat ring, over a foot in diameter, one inch thick, and three inches broad, in sections like a modern wedding-ring. The insulated wire is wound over the breadth of the ring in forty short sections, the contiguous ends of the wires of every section being connected to each other and respectively to corresponding copper spokes, leading to a compound arbor made up of as many insulated pieces of copper, against which press two metallic brushes attached to the electrodes of the machine from which the useful current is drawn. The electro-magnets are charged by the first-ring of the series, the whole of the electro-magnets being in circuit of the current generated by the first ring. The action of the machine is as follows:—When the ring begins to revolve the infinitesimal residual magnetism of the soft iron cores of the magnet suffices to induce a feeble magnetic current in the first ring; and as magnetism cannot be induced in the iron ring without electricity being induced in the copper wire wound round it, it follows that a current is at once established through the whole length of the wire wound round the electro-magnets, making their magnetism stronger; this necessarily reacts on the ring, increasing the strength of the current; and so on by action and reaction between the magnets and the ring, the magnetism in the core is built up to saturation within five seconds of the starting of the machine. The two useful current rings are coupled together in parallel circuit, the brushes at the arbour taking the electricity from both. The electro-motive force, when the machine is working at 350 revolutions per minute, is equal to 105 large Bunsen cells with a quantity of five such cells—that is to say, the current is equal to that from a Bunsen battery of 525 cells coupled in five rows of 105 cells each. The machine takes about 2½ horse-power to drive it at this speed, the cost of the production of the light being equal to the consumption of some 7 lbs. of coal per hour, being thus by far the cheapest source of electricity. After 11 o'clock on Saturday last, the light was shown for a quarter of an hour without either lens or reflector to enhance its power. The effect was very charming as seen from the roadway of the Thames Embankment. The moon had risen high in the heavens, and the winding currents of the river gleamed like burnished silver beside the tall grey form of the Clock Tower. There, above the dimly lighted clock face, shone like a wonderful star the electric point—a very diadem of light. As one receded farther away towards Waterloo Bridge the tall tower became greyer and more indistinct, but the star of light glowed bright as ever. Still farther off, by Blackfriars, and the electric star had almost become to the eyes a brilliant planet attendant on the Queen of Night. The naked light was again shown late last night, the darkness rendering it still more gem-like and brilliant.

THE LADY MAYORESS'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—The fancy ball has of late years somewhat fallen into disuse, and all the more credit therefore belongs to Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow for having revived it so successfully. Children are perhaps fonder of nothing than of "dressing up,"—there is such a charm in temporarily hiding one's identity; and as men and women are only children of a larger growth, the entertainment at the Mansion House was simply a "dressing-up" on a rather grand and magnificent scale. To the male sex a fancy ball ought to be especially attractive, because it affords a chance of getting out of the sad-coloured garments of ordinary life. A man, with a taste for colour, must often wish when dressing for the evening, that he could transport himself to the last century, and strut about, like the author of the "Deserted Village," in a peach-bloom coat. Now a word about the Lord Mayor's festivities. The ball took place on the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23rd, and some six hundred guests were invited, to see the arrival of whom thousands of curious folk assembled before the Civic Palace. The guests first approached a barrier, where their invitation cards were examined by the City Marshal and his myrmidons; then they delivered to another set of functionaries cards bearing their names and the characters which they assumed; and then they passed through avenues of plants and flowers into the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who enacted the characters of Louis XIV. and his Queen. The *Grand Monarque* was surrounded by his Court, composed chiefly of the members of the Lord Mayor's family, and attired with the most exact attention to historical accuracy. Each guest in succession was presented to their mock majesties, and met with a right royal reception. Thence they proceeded to the ball-room, held in the Egyptian Hall, where there were twelve masters of the ceremonies attired as mediæval jesters. Dancing soon began, and was carried on with increased vigour after supper, till the daylight mingled with the garish gas. The whole entertainment was a most thorough success, and will long be pleasantly remembered by the citizens of London and their friends. We can here mention but a few of the characters assumed. There was Britannia with her shield and trident, Mercury with his caduceus, Jaques without his customary melancholy, Mother Hubbard bereft of her dog. The notable characters of history temporarily laid aside their prejudices, for Mary of Scotland chatted affectionately with her cousin Queen Bess, and Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell were seen dancing in the same set of quadrilles. There was Romeo and Fra Diavolo, there was Henry VIII. and Sir Francis Drake, there was William, the Sweetheart of Black-eyed Susan, there were Queens of Light and Queens of Night, and numberless Red Cross Knights, Turks, Japanese, Uhlans, Hussars, and Mandarins. We must not conclude without acknowledging our obligations to Mr. James Melhuish, of 12, York-place, Portman-square, who supplied us with a large number of photographs of the guests in their costumes and so enabled us to make our engraving more correct in the minuter details. Mr. Melhuish was commissioned by the Lady Mayoress to photograph all the guests, and a similar commission was accorded him on the occasion of the fancy dress ball at Marlborough House in 1871.—*The Graphic.*

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT.—A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the lady to whom M. Rochefort was married under such tragic circumstances a couple of months ago, just before she received the last sacraments of the Church, has recovered her health, and is now able to walk about Versailles.

"Any letters?" asked Smith of his landlady, on getting home to dinner.—"Only two post cards, sir," was the disdainful reply; "but they contain nothing particular."

A REPORTER, describing the dresses at a fashionable assembly in Boston, remarks, "The largest part of the dresses were literally on the floor."

TRADE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

[C. BALME AND CO.]

London, May 14, 1873.

Of the quantities arrived in time for the current series, say—

	Bales.
Sydney	28,758
Port Phillip	80,258
Adelaide	31,568
Swan River	1,586
Van Diemen's Land	4,237
New Zealand	27,859
Cape	33,006
	210,432
Less amount estimated to have been forwarded direct to manufacturing districts	7,500
	202,932

The following proportions have to this date passed the hammer:—

	Bales.
Sydney	12,986
Port Phillip	46,714
Van Diemen's Land	3,826
Adelaide	21,006
Swan River	117
New Zealand	11,042
Cape	22,388
	114,366

of which some 4800 bales have been withdrawn.

The reserve shown by consumers during the opening sales exercised but little influence on the value of Australian wools, and the intrinsic strength of the market for such descriptions has been further established, during the progress of the series, by the recovery in quotations of some kinds of our staple, which in the first instance exhibited signs of weakness. The catalogues, however, afford evidence of considerable irregularity, and, in the case of half-breds and lambswool, a decline of about ½d per lb. In Port Phillips, washed and scoured, the values of the March sales are fairly maintained; while in grease wools (especially in the lower grades) and in superior Sydney fleece we quote an advance of 1d per lb. In Capes, on the other hand, there has been a general and material decline, due in some measure to the increased supplies which have lately reached the London market, but in a great degree to the competition of the River Plate clip in the European ports, and to the unsatisfactory condition of trade in the Belgian and German districts, where Cape produce has of late been largely and increasingly consumed. Scoured and snow whites show the heaviest depreciation, and rule fully 2d to 2½d per lb. under the lowest quotation of March, fleece wools 1½d, and greasies ½d to 1d. Natal grease wools sell at a decline of a full 1d per lb. The condition of the various branches of the trade appear to be such as to leave very little margin of profit to consumers, who, there is reason to believe, are still operating with a close regard to current necessities, and the course of prices, therefore, would seem to afford conclusive testimony of the great poverty of stock in the hands of the trade at the commencement of the series. The indications of a much slower rate of expansion in industrial activity than has lately been noticeable, and a very decided reaction in Germany and Belgium, are features which will prompt some degree of caution as regards the future.

Bank rate 4 per cent.

[HELMUTH SCHWARTZE.]

London, May 14, 1873.

The following quantity has been catalogued up to date:—

	Bales.		Bales.		
Port Phillip	46,036	leaving about	32,000	still for	disposal
Sydney	11,683	"	18,000	"	"
New Zealand	21,338	"	16,000	"	"
Adelaide	22,334	"	12,000	"	"
Van Diemen's Land	2,358	"	8,000	"	"
Swan River	117	"	1,000	"	"
Cape	10,899	"	10,000	"	"
Total	110,765 bales.		97,000 bales.		

Despite the strong complaints of dull trade, unremunerative and losing business, heard from almost all quarters, but more especially from abroad, the market maintains its position with remarkable firmness and evenness. The attendance and competition continue good, and prices for Port Phillip and Adelaide wool rule with considerable regularity, on or somewhat above, the March level. In the case of grease the improvement is a full 1d, but good washed fleece and scoured are also occasionally rather dearer than last series. Sydney, of which the supply is restricted, meet with strong demand, and sell very firmly. The increasing quantities of Port Phillip and New Zealand crossbred fleece, on the other hand, are rather dull of sale, and about ½d cheaper than in March. All lambs neglected and decidedly cheap. For Cape wool the competition has slightly improved during the last few days, but the rates show no quotable amelioration. Compared with February prices, the fall for both fleece and scoured is about 1½d per lb. Two-thirds of the available quantity of Cape having already been sold, there is not much probability of a further change during the remainder of the series. The Antwerp sales of River Plate wool proceed with fair animation. The opening rates were ¾d to 1d below February quotations, and on this level the market has since maintained itself. The third series of Liverpool sales of East India wool will commence on the 28th instant, and last five days, comprising 13,360 bales.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE.

[ELLIS AND HALL.]

London, May 15, 1873.

Kowrie Gum.—Although importers are willing to realise at moderate rates the demand is very limited, except for gum at or under 30s; in all about 900 cases have been sold, at and after our public sale of 1st instant; scraped well garbled bold pale and amber sorts a little mixed 45s to 55s; scraped sorts more mixed and part coated 30s to 38s; rough dark and chalky pickings 22s; chips and pieces, partly scraped 11s 6d to 13s; dust 5s 6d. At to-day's sale, 1078 cases offered, only 35 cases sold; half scraped bold and medium in sorts some soft 26s to 27s 6d, bold dark rough pickings 22s. Stock 30th April, 2054 tons against 1327 tons same time last year. Imports 30th April, 691 tons against 1041 tons same time last year. Deliveries 30th April, 183 tons against 733 tons same time last year; landed in April, 136 tons; delivered ditto, 125 tons; arrivals, 1100 cases ex Queen Bee. Gum Arabic: Nothing offered, all kinds would meet with a ready sale. Mother of pearl shells are in great demand and higher; 81 packages offered and sold; mixed sizes and oysters, but clean and good colour, £15 to £15 5s; more mixed and part rough, £11 10s to £13 15s; ditto, part wormy, £10 10s to £11 7s 6d; dead, £5 5s to £7 7s 6d; number dead, £4 15s. Tortoiseshell is generally lower, except finest quality; 20 packages, partly sold—fair sorts, 29s; common and mixed, 20s to 22s 6d. Flax is again lower and very difficult of sale; 1659 bales offered, only 200 sold; fair to good clean, £30 10s to £32; ordinary to medium, chiefly dressed, £23 15s to £27 5s. Tow, £11 to £14.

MELBOURNE STOCK REPORT.

[R. GIBSON AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—1300 entered, about 900 sold to-day. The market opened at an advance of from 10s to 12s 6d per head on late quotations, and continued firm throughout. We quote—Best beef, 26s to 27s 6d per 100 lbs. Our sales were—50 bullocks, medium weights and quality, for the executors of the late A. M'Millan, from Coldstream Station, Western Port, at an average of £9 15s 6d; 26 ditto, for Messrs. J. and J. M'George, Gisborne, at £9 16s; 18 cows and bullocks for Mr. W. Pearson, Kilmany Park, at £9; 4 cows for Mr. John Kerr, Glenroy, at £7; 23 cows and bullocks for the Hon. W. J. T. Clarke, Bald Hill; 25 for Mr. James M'Crae, Molton; 15 for Messrs. M'Auley, Harrison, and others; at quotations; and to-morrow we will offer 60 prime bullocks for Messrs. Hitchen, Brothers, Gowrie Park. We also sold, on Thursday last, 30 cows and bullocks from Gipps Land, for Messrs. J. and W. Calvert, Thomas Smith, W. P. Phillips, and W. and D. Potter, at from £4 15s to £9 17s 6d.

Fat Calves.—Supply moderate, and prices slightly higher. Our sales were—31 for Messrs. Grannigan, M'Crae, Kennedy, and Murphy, at from 17s 6d to 45s.

Fat Sheep.—10,813 penned for the week's supply, consisting chiefly of good quality wethers from Riverina, with only a few ewes amongst them, all of which sold up to within a shade of last week's prices. We have sold 1037 ewes and wethers for Mr. John Dickson, Carsenboon, at 11s 3d and 13s respectively; 1600 wethers for Messrs. J. Rutherford and Co., Illawarra, at 13s 6d and 14s.

Fat Lambs.—Only 551 forward, which proved quite sufficient for trade requirements, and prices remained about the same as last week. We sold—73 for the Hon. T. F. Hamilton, Gisborne, at 11s; and 130 for Messrs. Gooch, Brothers, Cobaw, at 9s 6d.

Store Stock.—Good sheep and cattle are selling well, considering the state of the fat stock market. Quotations unaltered. We have this week sold, on account of Messrs. Lindy and Son, of Coombing Park, Carcoar, New South Wales, 4000 wethers, 3500 ewes, and 44 rams, delivered on the Lower Lachlan; and 370 merino ewes for Mr. W. H. Wood, Mynston, at full value.

June 21.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

F. Funeral Trains.—Funeral Trains leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at intermediate stations if required.

* Platforms only. The trains do not stop at these unless required. Notice should be given to the guard at the previous stopping station.

N.B.—On Saturdays, cheap fares, at one penny per mile second class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.30 p.m. and 1.40 p.m. Down Trains, available for return by the trains arriving in Sydney at 9 p.m. and 9.10 p.m. respectively. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday excursion trains, except at ordinary rates.

Trains stop at Penrith, Blue Mountains, and Mount Victoria, on the Western line, and at Mittagong, on the Southern line, for refreshments.

SYDNEY to PARRAMATTA. Down Trains. | PARRAMATTA to SYDNEY Up Trains.

Saturday Trains, additional

Sunday Trains.

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG, MACQUARIE PLAINS, AND RAGLAN.—DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	4	13	19	A
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta Junction Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blacktown Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rooty Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penrith Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Emu Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Wascoe's Siding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Wascoe's Platform	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Springwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Mountains Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Weatherboard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Crusher's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Blackheath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mount Victoria Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Hartley Vale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowenfels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallerawang	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rydal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sodwalls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Locke's Platform	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macquarie Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raglan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To Penrith daily.

Macquarie Plains and Raglan, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only.

Mail Train through, daily to Raglan.

Stop at Penrith, daily.

Stop at Penrith.

RAGLAN, MACQUARIE PLAINS, AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	1	3	5	14	B
Raglan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macquarie Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Locke's Platform	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarana Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sodwalls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rydal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallerawang Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowenfels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Hartley Vale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Victoria Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Blackheath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Crusher's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Weatherboard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Mountains Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Springwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Wascoe's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Wascoe's Siding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Emu Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penrith Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rooty Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blacktown Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta Junc. Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Start from Penrith.

Mail Train through, daily from Macquarie Plains.

Start from Penrith.

From Raglan and Macquarie Plains on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Start from Penrith.

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	2	8	12	18	Sat.
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta Junction Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Cabramatta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Glenfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbelltown Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Douglass Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Picton Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Picton Lagoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Rush's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mittagong Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowral	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Burradoo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutton Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Jordan's Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable's Siding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marulan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Carrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Mamma Field and Towrang	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goulburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To Picton daily.

To Goulburn, Mon., Wed., Sat.

Mail train through daily.

Stop at Picton daily.

Stop at Menangle.

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Miles	1	9	13	Sat. add.
Goulburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Mamma Field and Towrang	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Carrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marulan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Cable's Siding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Jordan's Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutton Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Burradoo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowral	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mittagong Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Rush's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Picton Lagoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Picton Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Douglass Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbelltown Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Glenfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabramatta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta Junction Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mail train through daily.

Start from Picton.

From Goulburn on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only.

From Picton daily.

Start from Menangle.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday, June 30.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

ore Sir Alfred Stephen (Chief Justice), Mr. ice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

CERTIFICATES IN INSOLVENCY.

EX PARTE SPARROW.

Mr. Rogers moved under the rider to the Insolvency , that a certificate of conformity should be granted to rge Sparrow, after such further suspension as their nors should direct. There had been a previous applion to the Court on the 9th instant, and it was then ected that notice should be given by advertisement in newspapers, and that, pursuant to such notice, the ter should be mentioned again this day. The certificate s refused by the Chief Commissioner in the year 1867, n the ground that the insolvent had showed udulent preference, by taking up a certain promissory e, in favour of a particular creditor.

Their Honors directed that the certificate should issue er a further suspension until Wednesday next.

EX PARTE LODER.

Dr. Paterson made a similar application in the estate of Loder. The matter had been duly advertised. The ificate had been refused in November, 1868, upon the unds that the insolvent had given an unjust preference, d contracted a debt fraudulently.

The Court directed a further suspension of three months, e certificate then to issue.

EX PARTE ROPER.

Mr. Cecil Stephen moved similarly, on behalf of John Roper, of Albury. Notice had been en by advertisements in the Albury and Sydney wspapers. The certificate was refused in May, 1869, for issness on the part of insolvent in not keeping proper ounts; also, because he had obtained advances from the nk of New South Wales by overvaluing his estate; and account of his having, since the filing of his schedule, eived two sums of £35 10s. 4d. and £47 5s., and paid m away to particular creditors.

The Court ordered a further suspension of one week; the tificate then to issue.

EX PARTE KING.

Mr. Cecil Stephen also moved in the estate of John g, of Orange; due notice having been given, pursuant order of the Court, both in the local and metropolitan ers. The certificate was refused in September, 1870, the unjustifiable alienation of property—namely a horse d cart—whilst King was in insolvent circumstances.

Their Honors directed the issue of a certificate after a ther suspension of one month.

EX PARTE RAVEN.

Mr. Salomons applied, as in the preceding cases, on half of Nicholas Walpole Raven. There had been the ices as ordered by the Court on the former application. September, 1868, the certificate was refused upon the unds that Raven had contracted a debt whilst he was in olvent circumstances; and that he had not kept proper oks of account.

Their Honors ordered a further suspension of a fortght, the certificate then to issue.

VANN V. BUBB.—TO STRIKE OUT DEMURRER.

This was an application, upon rule nisi, on behalf of endant, to strike out demurrers in this action, upon the und that the plaintiff had given the defendant a written ease from all causes of action, and to be allowed to put a plea of *puis darrien continuance*.

Mr. Salomons appeared in support of the application; r. Henry Stephen showed cause against it.

This case and the circumstances under which it arose ve been repeatedly before the Court, and were duly reted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The present intiff, Vann, sold a quantity of iron to Bubb, but did deliver it under his contract. Bubb then brought an ion against him, and Vann did not deliver any pleas, in sequence of which interlocutory judgment was signed. then appeared that the iron had in fact been handed er to Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., of this y, who had retained it for an alleged m. Vann brought an action in trover against ore and Co., and obtained judgment. Vann bsequently brought an action against Bubb to recover e value of the iron. The Court held upon demurrer to e declaration that as Vann had obtained a judgment inst Moore and Co. such judgment was tantamount to livery of the iron, and that Vann was, therefore, entitled proceed against Bubb. There were subsequent cross murrers, and so the matter rested, pending argument upon em. But, in the meantime, Vann and Bubb met together, ttled the two actions, and gave mutual releases. Bubb id £35 to Vann, and gave him a promissory note at one nth for £100 in order that attorney's costs might be tled. An application to the Court to strike out the derrers was, however, resisted by Vann upon the ground at when he signed the release he was in ch a state of intoxication that he did t know what he was about. A rule nisi was anted, to show cause why the demurrer should t be struck out, and this now came on for argument. Vann mself deposed, by affidavit, that on the 7th March he met e M'Donald, a broker, who invited him to go to Bubb's op and settle the action; to this he at first refused to cede, but afterwards yielded, and accompanied M'Donald Bubb's office, where they found that gentleman waiting r them; he produced two written documents, sealed, and epared in readiness for execution, both of which were gned, one by each party; Bubb then gave Vann a eque for £35, and a promissory note for £100; the tter (deponent) had been drinking heavily for some days evious, and was at that time suffering from the fects of drink; immediately afterwards he connued indulging, and spent the greater part of the oney he received in drink; there had never en any previous appointment. Mrs. Vann deposed that, om her knowledge of her husband's habits, she was connced that he was not sober on the occasion in question; e came home that evening "thoroughly intoxicated and ry violent." Grosvenor Bunster swore that he was well quainted with Mr. Vann; the latter was drunk on the March, and had been drinking heavily for some time evious. There was further the affidavit of Charles ore as to the action having been assigned to the firm of ore and Co. Upon the other hand Bubb stated that he had no notice of any such assignment. M'Donald informed him that he had seen Vann, who desired to le the action, but, in consequence of his requiring too ch, nothing then came of it; afterwards an appointnt was made for March 7th, and M'Donald accordly brought Vann and introduced him to Bubb. e matter was then canvassed at considerable length, th Vann requiring £140, and Bubb deeming £100 sufficient. At length M'Donald proposed that they uld divide the difference between them; to which they h acceded; Vann filled in his Christian name in the ase, and also wrote an undertaking upon it to pay ssrs. Stephen and Stephen the law costs; Bubb then e Vann a promissory-note for £100, payable to the er personally; together with a cheque for £30, and £5 in , he having requested some cash as banking hours were ; Vann was sober; Dewsbury, clerk to Bubb, deposed t he was present when Vann and M'Donald arrived, and them go away together; he believed that Vann was er. M'Donald corroborated Bubb, and stated that after (deponent) and Vann had left Bubb's office, the former expressed his thanks for the broker's exertions in nging the matter to a settlement, and paid him for commission in respect of the iron; promissory-note was not honoured, payment ng been stopped by Bubb in consequence of nn not having settled the law costs. There was, further, affidavit by a Mr. Cooper in support of defendant's . It was urged that defendant must be permitted to his release in bar to the action, and that the demurshould be set aside.

heir Honors held unanimously that the defendant st be permitted to put in his plea. It was quite imposle to believe that, after all that had taken place, the endant did not know that it was Vann, and not Moore d Co., who had to do with the case; and it did not seem t Bubb had much claim to indulgence. If he succeeded his plea, the position would be that, up to that plea, plaintiff would be entitled to his costs, but afterwards thing. In this application costs would be costs in the se; and time ought to be given to plaintiff to make his tion whether to proceed to trial or not.

uis darrien continuance to be pleaded—costs to be costs he cause.

EX PARTE PYE AND OTHERS.—PROHIBITION.

his was an application for a prohibition to stay all prodings under an order made at the Parramatta Police rt by Mr. J. Blaxland, J.P., and Mr. J. H. Heydon, , against the present applicants John Pye, James on, Thomas Barker, John Kelly, Florence M'Crohan, ry Hillas, and Florence Teasdale, in a prosecution er the Cruelty to Animals Act.

r. Salomons appeared in support of the application; respondents were not represented.

he present appellants had been prosecuted under an ination laid against them by senior-constable Samuel er the 14 Vic., No. 40 section 1 (Cruelty to Animals), a statute which it was stated is an almost exact script of the Imperial Act 12 and 13 Vic., . 92. The first section of the Colonial provides that any person "who shall cruelly , illtreat, overdrive, abuse or torture, or cause procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, sed or tortured any *animal*," shall be liable to the alties therein provided. The second section provides "any person who shall in any manner encourage, aid, sist at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, cock, or other animal, as aforesaid," shall pay a penalty. The question here was, whether the appellants who been prosecuted for being concerned in a cock-fight had rightly convicted under the first section, which, it contended, applied only to principals in the first degree; iders and abettors being dealt with under the second on. There have been decisions in the English Courts, to secure a conviction under the second section the s charged must have been present at some used for the purpose of the fight. In other that persons happening casually to pass by a place of ly resort in which a prize fight of any kind was being ried, could not be prosecuted as accessories in the d degree because they stopped to look on. In this it appeared that, on the 24th May last, the apprehendconstable saw the defendants at a place near Rodbank , on the Parramatta River, and that he saw certain containing cocks which he afterwards found in the ssion of defendants. He also found traces of a cockand saw one or two of the fowls in a disabled condition. was further evidence that cock-fighting really had place, but only one of the defendants before the was identified as having been present, it appearing though a number of persons had been about they ickly dispersed upon an alarm being given. Dets were fined £1 each, with costs of Court and professional costs, or in default, one month's imprisonment in Parramatta gaol. The magistrates had convicted under the 1st section of the statute, and it was now contended that they had been in error.

Their Honors unanimously sustained the conviction. They were of opinion that under the peculiar wording of the second section there could not have been a conviction thereunder; but under the wording of the first the magistrates had been justified in finding them guilty of having "caused or procured" the cock-fight to take place—if the evidence warranted such a decision. Here they had all been together participating in the offence. It had been decided in several cases before the English Courts that cocks are "animals" under the statute; and if it could be proved that they had sustained injury by having been compelled to fight, that would be a "cruelty" for the purposes of the Act. Here the evidence appeared to have been slight, but such as it was, the magistrates acting as jurors in the case had been satisfied with it, and their Honors were not prepared to say that the decision was demonstrably wrong.

Rule discharged with costs.

DARLEY V. ELKINGTON.—NEW TRIAL MOTION.

This was a motion upon rule nisi to set aside verdict in or for new trial of the above-named action, which was heard in the February sittings for causes, before Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the motion; Mr. Salomons and Mr. C. J. Manning showed cause.

The arguments had not terminated at the rising of the Court.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ASHER.

An adjourned third meeting. One debt was proved; Murray, Dunlop, and Co., £9 15s. 8d. The meeting closed.

IN THE ESTATE OF HOLLAND AND MAY.

An adjourned single meeting from the 26th ultimo. No claims were proved, no directions were given, and the meeting closed.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

A special meeting for the examination of a witness. Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, appeared for the official assignee.

Mr. George Thomas Chambers examined by Mr. Darley: I am son of the insolvent; I know Mr. Walter Scott, the petitioning creditor; I do not remember my father executing an equitable mortgage to Mr. Scott, of certain property in the Maitland district; I believe such a deed was executed, but I have no recollection of having seen it—[deed handed to witness]—there is my name to it as a witness, but it is not my signature; it is my name, but it is not my signature; it is different altogether from my signature as I now write it, and I have no recollection of having signed it; I really could not say whether it is my signature or not, as it is a difficult thing to speak of what occurred in 1857; the signature "Joseph Chambers" is my father's; in 1857 I was a boy between 12 and 13 years of age, and I am now 27 years of age; the body of the document is in my father's handwriting; I have no recollection of bringing this document with the deeds to Mr. Scott, nor do I remember bringing him the deeds of the property; I know my father lost a good deal of money some years ago, but I cannot say about his being in difficulties as I was a boy at school; my father was not more in difficulties within the last four years than he had been for years before; the proceedings instituted against him at the suit of Miss Pratt were the first that I remember of his being, not in difficulties, but short of ready money; I remember Mr. Scott coming to my office in September or October, 1871, to see me about this matter; he told me then the circumstances under which he got the security; and I believe I told him then that I knew my father had had the money from him; I did not say that I and my brother would see him paid, but what occurred was that Mr. Scott suggested that I should take these deeds to the bank and get an advance on them and pay him; but I told him that I could not say anything about it until I had consulted with my brother; I told him that I would send and look over the deeds, and that then I would consult with my brother as to what was to be done; I sent my clerk to Scott's house to see his deeds, about six weeks after this conversation; that would be about November, 1871; I registered my mother's marriage settlement before this; it was registered before her death, which occurred on the 31st July, 1871; I can say distinctly and clearly and beyond all doubt that the marriage settlement was registered before my interview with Mr. Scott; I will swear most positively that it was registered before I sent my clerk to examine the deeds; certain deeds were executed by my father in my favour; there were four altogether—two conveyances, a bill of sale, and an assignment of mortgage; the mortgage was from William Macdermott to my father, for £200 I think, but am not sure, secured on land at Fullerton Creek; a portion of the money had been paid off, and there were some £60 or £80 due on it; I was examined before the District Commissioner at Maitland about this matter; the assignment was made some time in 1871; the consideration was cash which I had paid my father prior to the date of the assignment and a further sum of £10 or £12 which I handed over to him on its execution to make up the amount actually due on the mortgage; I have not that deed with me; I had been making advances to my father for two or three months or more before the execution of the assignment; I had a banking account at that time, but paid him in cash; I ceased to be clerk to my father after I had passed as an attorney, but I used to look after his business when he was away, and he was to have paid me for it; when I passed my father was Crown Prosecutor, and if I had been in partnership with him I could not have undertaken any defences, consequently I had a business of my own, though I used to look after his when he was away; my office was in the same building as my father's, but that was all, and we had even different agents; Deane and Deane were my agents, and the late James Hart was my father's; my father executed a bill of sale in my favour at Berrima; he was not then in a bad state of health, but was very much better than he had been two or three months before; it was in the January preceding that his life was despaired of; the bill of sale was over certain personal chattels specified in it, and I am now in the possession of most of them; I had for a time the authority of my father to draw cheques in his name to pay accounts due by him, and I did so, signing his name; the bill of sale is all in my handwriting except the signatures of the witnesses; the document marked H was executed at Mr. Close's house, and no money passed at the time of its execution; I paid the £200 mentioned in the deed a short time before that; I did not pay it to my father, but for him, and to various parties, in different sums and at different times; I kept an account with my father, but I have not got it here; I paid £60 to the sheriff's officer in the suit of Miss Blaxland, and £50 to Macarthy, Son, and Donovan, as attorneys for Fletcher in another suit; the bill of sale was over office fittings and household furniture, two horses and buggies, and some cattle; there was, however, a great deal specified that I never got; it is dated the 12th May, 1871; my father had been at Berrima nearly a month, but the creeks were up and he could not come down, so I went up to him with the document prepared, and he signed it; the reason for this was that there had been a judgment in Fletcher's case, and execution was likely to issue, and I thought it hardly fair that I should be asked to pay more money for him without having some security; then my mother was ill and wanted me to come and live with her, but as I was married I did not like the idea of going to a house where we were exposed to having the furniture taken from us; I am not now in possession of the property which my father mortgaged to Mr. Scott; but I receive the rents for my sister under my mother's will; that will has not been proved; I hold possession of the will for my brother Brogden Chambers, who is sole executor; there was some property which I purchased at a Sheriff's sale; the interest of a mortgagee, one Prior, was put for sale under a judgment of the Supreme Court in the suit Moore v. Prior; Prior's interest was sold in a mortgage of land at Allandale, and I attended the sale, bid for it and bought it for £52 I think; this was in 1868 or 1869; my father was solicitor for the judgment creditor, and I paid the money to him as the solicitor, and he gave me a receipt for it; I had money in the Savings' Bank, and took it out to pay for the land; in the Sheriff's Office, however, the transfer was made out in my father's name instead of mine, and the document was received by Mr. Hart and has been since retained by him; it was nearly two years after before I got a transfer from my father to myself; as to the original transfer I never got it, and have never been able to get possession of the property, as the mortgagee, Withers, refuses to recognise me in the matter; the title deeds are in the hands of Mr. Stratford, who claims to have a lien on them for money advanced; I have never received anything from this property; the consideration money of the deed, produced, is £375 4s. 4d.; this amount was advanced to release a cash credit bond at the Commercial Bank; I released it on the day of the execution of the deed in conjunction with my brother; I advanced about £125, and my brother Brogden advanced the rest; I had the money I advanced to my credit in the bank; Brogden Chambers gave me a cheque for the balance necessary to make up the sum required; I paid that cheque into my own account, and then drew a cheque for the whole sum; the deed is dated the 23rd June, 1870; it was not registered and stamped until August, 1871, because there was one of the blocks of land included in the mortgage which was then under offer, and we did not wish to complicate the sale; the sale was ultimately effected, and my father handed me over the money received, and the property was, as you see, struck out of the deed; it sold for something under £150 to the Messrs. Carmichael; those properties were mortgaged to the bank to secure the cash credit bond, and my brother and I paid off the amount due; of the remaining properties contained in the deed the first is worth about £15, the second about £30, the third about £30, the fourth about £70; and the last about £8 or £10; I do not recollect the date when Miss Blaxland was in a position to seize; the proceedings before the Court were from September to December, 1871; I don't remember my father being served with a copy of interrogatories in Miss Blaxland's case in August, 1871; I do not know the property upon which my father lent Miss Blaxland's money; the rents may have been paid to me in my father's office, as his clerk, but that is all I know; the land has never been conveyed to me nor to my brother to my knowledge; I do not know if it is in my father's name; I don't know anything about the land except that it formerly belonged to a man named Madgwick; I saw Mr. Septimus Stephen once about the matter between my father and Miss Blaxland; I wrote to him several times, but I never saw him but once; I wanted to ascertain how things really stood; it was not whilst I was in treaty with Mr. Stephen that these deeds were executed; it was in 1869 before I knew anything of Miss Blaxland; this deed was registered in 1871; it may have been about the time I was in treaty with Mr. Stephen that that deed was registered; it was in May, 1871, that I had my interview with Mr. Stephen, and it was about that time that the deed was registered; I afterwards withdrew from the arrangement, and wrote to Mr. Stephen to say I would have nothing more to do with it; it was not because I had registered the deed, but because I could not satisfy myself; I had an immense deal of trouble going about amongst the tenants to find out what my father had paid and what he had received; if I could have found out what was due, I would have made it up with my brother; but my father always asserted that nothing was due, and I could not satisfy myself; I fancy it was in May, 1871, that I saw Mr. Stephen, and it was in the same month that I got this deed registered; with reference to this other deed, in which the consideration money is £360, I did not pay that money to my father; but I had been serving him as a clerk for some time, and when I had passed, I was thinking of going away; he proposed, however, to give me this property if I would stop, and I accepted it; it is a conveyance of 3½ acres in East Maitland; the half-acre allotments are worth about £16 each; there was a wooden house upon one allotment, but it was out of repair, and it cost me £150 to put it in order; I do not know which is held under the equitable mortgage of Mr. Scott, and cannot say if any of the property has since been mortgaged by my father; I got an abstract of these properties; there are 640 acres at Mulbring Creek, and two allotments at East Maitland; I am now receiving the rents of these properties.

The meeting terminated.

IN THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

A special meeting for the examination of witnesses. Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Evans, appeared for the official assignee; and Mr. S. Stephen for Jacobs, Brothers.

Mr. Edwin Jacobs, examined by Mr. Davis: I am trading with my brothers, Sydney and Louis, in Sydney under the firm of Jacobs, Brothers; we have an office in Pitt-street, and another in Elizabeth-street, but the business in each is distinct; in Pitt-street we carry on an import business, and in that of Elizabeth-street that of a loan office; the first transaction we had with the insolvent was on January 14th, this year; we gave him an advance of £3300 on shipments of goods by the Conflict, the Bessie Morris, and the Christiana Thompson; he lodged bills of lading in our hands, and gave us six months' acceptances, which I now produce; the acceptances are for £497 10s., £564 10s., £467 14s., £497 10s., £564 10s., and £587 10s.; I produce a list of the goods per Conflict, but I have not all the invoices, as insolvent got them nearly all back from me; it was the same with the invoices by the other vessels; Mr. Chisholm used to come and ask for them, and I gave them to him; still I have some of them; and, as regards the goods, I have a list of them. (Witness read over a list of the goods per Conflict, and promised to furnish a copy of the list from which he read.) As far as the first item is concerned—93 packages of French oilman's stores—there was some difficulty about getting them out of bond, and eventually insolvent agreed to substitute other goods for these 93 packages as well as for other articles which he retained; besides these 93 packages, we returned him 10 cases sauces, 12 casks vinegar, 45 boxes tinplates, 100 cases brandy, 5 hogsheads brandy, 10 quarters brandy, and an invoice of rum; the invoice of rum was separate, and I cannot speak as to the quantity, but whatever it was I handed it back to insolvent; in lieu of these articles, we received 27 cases galvanised iron, 5 cases perfumery, 60 drums boiled oil, and 2 cases drapery; some of the goods ex Conflict are still on hand, viz., 220 cases of vinegar, 8 cases elastic web, and 20 cases moselle; I do not know out of what ship the goods came; we received in place of those ex Conflict returned by us to insolvent; I am prepared to give copies of all transactions and securities in reference to this estate.

Meeting adjourned until this day week.

SURRENDER.

Samuel Jones, of the Glebe, Newcastle, miner. Liabilities, £189 13s. 2d., of which £70 is secured. Assets, £68 8s. 3d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES, &c.

Tuesday, July 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Roberts, Alexander Bryce Bain, Edward Dwyer, Peter Beans, John Mulligan (of the firm of Dwyer and Mulligan), Arthur Money Fisher, adjourned from the 3rd ultimo; John Francis Foran, adjourned from the 3rd ultimo; John Collins, adjourned from the 10th ultimo; William Joseph Flanagan, adjourned from the 24th ultimo.

Tuesday, July 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Evans, adjourned from the 27th of May last; William Cumming, Sarah Elizabeth M'Oleer, William Dillon, adjourned from the 24th ultimo.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, July 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Mayens, first and only meeting; Ferdinand Hamburger, first and only meeting; Thomas Loveday, third meeting; John Hayden Single, third meeting; William Hurst (trading as William Hurst and Co.), first meeting; Edmund Hockey, special meeting, for proof of debt; Christopher Doyle, special meeting, for proof of debt; William Harris Heward (trading as Heward and Murphy), adjourned third from the 18th ultimo.

Thursday, July 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Richard Carpenter, special meeting, for the examination of witnesses at Armidale.

Friday, July 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Browne, first and only meeting; John Klein, first and only meeting; Philip Slaghter Selfe, first and only meeting; Peter Logan, adjourned special, for proof of debt, from the 27th ultimo.

Friday, July 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Robert Fyers, first and only meeting at Grafton.

Monday, July 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: In the matter of the Act 26 Victoria, number 16, being "An Act to provide for the distribution of certain funds among certain creditors in respect of claims by them against insolvent estates formerly assigned to Frederick William Perry, late official assignee." Motion to confirm official assignee's report under 2nd section. Archibald Chisholm, special meeting, for the examination of a witness; Archibald Chisholm, adjourned special examination from the 30th ultimo.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, July 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1st. Estate of Lewis Conway, a first plan, dividend 8s. in the £ on concurrent proofs. 2nd. Estate of William Joseph Flanagan, a first plan, dividend 2s in the £ on concurrent proofs, and two preferent proofs in full. 3rd. Estate of Abraham Shannon, a second plan, dividend 1s. 9d. 9-32ths in the £. 4th. Estate of Denis Dwyer and John Mulligan (trading as Dwyer and Mulligan), a second plan, dividend 6d. in the £, also an account current only, showing the disposal of realised assets in the separate estate of John Mulligan. 5th. Estate of David Laird, an account current and plan of distribution, showing a payment in full of all proved debts. 6th. Estate of James Oldfield, a dividend of 6 1-2d. per £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of a preferent debt. 7th. Estate of Robert White, a report and account, showing the disposal of realised assets, and a second account, with first plan of distribution, showing a dividend of 1s. 3d. per £ on proved concurrent debts. Compulsory sequestrations: Rules nisi returnable—1. Samuel Bennett v. Charlotte Louisa Flood. 2. Henry Daniel Levy v. William Gore Beverley, adjourned from the 27th June last. Motion: In the estate of John Davidson, to release the estate from sequestration. Motions: In the estate of James Joseph M'Manemy and Woo Lung, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors, adjourned from the 19th ultimo. Estate of Lawrence Kavanagh, estate of Thomas Dixon, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Pinhey, Spence, Meyer, Hunt, Smart, Guy, Love, and Moores.

Thirty-seven persons were fined for drunkenness or for vicious behaviour, or for using obscene language.

William Nash Hill was brought before the Court by detective Lyons, who deposed that on Saturday night, in consequence of information received, he went to Courvoisier's Hotel, George-street, and saw prisoner; told prisoner that he was a detective, and questioned him about a cheque (produced) of that day's date, drawn upon the City Bank for £30 by Robert Hills in favour of Mr. W. N. Hills; he said that he got it from his father, and "It is all right;" took him then into custody, and charged him with forgery and uttering; on searching him found £18 17s. 6d. in notes and coin, and nineteen cheques, some purporting to be drawn by Robert Hills and others by Church and Hills, for sums varying from £30 to £92; he said that he wrote all these cheques while he was drunk; he was not sober when apprehended. Charles Hemsley, of George-street, mercer, deposed that on Saturday evening the prisoner purchased goods, and in payment tendered the £30 cheque produced; he represented himself as the son of Mr. Hills, of the firm of Church and Hills, and therefore witness accepted the cheque; he said he had received the cheque from "the old man," which witness took to mean prisoner's father; subsequent information led him to communicate with the police, and prisoner was apprehended. Robert Hills deposed that the cheque before the Court was not drawn by him, nor by any one with his authority; the twenty nine cheques before the Court were not drawn either by him, or by any member of the firm of Church and Hills. In reply to the usual question, prisoner said that he intended to plead guilty when put upon his trial. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Eliza Cole pleaded guilty to a charge of having wilfully broken several articles of crockery, the goods of William Gannon, and was ordered to pay 20s. damages, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Charles Whitlow was summarily convicted of having stolen a whip, the property of James O'Neill, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or be imprisoned seven days.

Emily Austin was called upon to account for her possession of a vest, suspected of being stolen property, and failing to satisfy the Bench in the matter, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Lewis and Mary Mitchell were convicted of offending against decency within view of a public place, and were sentenced to pay 40s. each, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Margaret Brown was found guilty of having wilfully broken two panes of glass, the property of James O'Brien, and was ordered to pay 2s. 6d. damages, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Ann John, charged with having stolen a hair guard, with gold key and locket attached, valued at 40s., the property of William C. Barker, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

On the summons paper were eleven cases. John Bridger was fined 10s. for assaulting Minnie Dolobury; Mary Mooney was fined 10s. for using words calculated to incite John Moss to commit a breach of the peace; James Garvey was fined 10s. for cruelty to a horse. Two cases were dismissed, other two were postponed, and three were not prosecuted.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Lester and Curran.

Several persons were fined for drunkenness.

Charles Cooper was charged with stealing a coat valued at 30s., another valued at 15s. 6d., and a vest valued at 10s. The articles were stolen from the shop doors of Alexander Smith, Louis Bornstein, and George Hemsley, where they were exposed for sale. Prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on each charge. He was also charged with assaulting constable Kenny and sub-inspector Anderson in the execution of their duty. The Bench sentenced prisoner to pay fines amounting to £4, in default two months' incarceration, the sentences to be accumulative.

Joseph Hill was brought before the Court in custody, charged with unlawfully and maliciously stabbing sub-inspector Anderson with a knife. It appears that on Saturday afternoon Mr. Anderson was conveying a man named Cooper to the lock-up on a charge of larceny and when near Charlotte-place, Cooper cried out to the crowd "is there not a sailor man among you," and prisoner then came forward and stabbed Mr. Anderson in the shoulder. The wound bled very much, and Mr. Anderson became so weak in consequence, that he was compelled to relinquish his hold of prisoner, who was at once arrested by several citizens and taken to the lock-up. When charged with the offence he said "Well, I'll have to stand the consequences; it serves me right, I had no business to interfere"; Dr. Egan deposed that he sewed up the wound in the left side of Mr. Anderson's neck; the wound was about half an inch long and the same deep; it was in a dangerous part and might have proved very serious. The Bench committed prisoner to take his trial at the next sittings of the Criminal Court, to be held on the 11th August.

The same prisoner was also charged with attempting to stab senior-constable Kenny, who was assisting Mr. Anderson, with the prisoner Cooper, and was committed to take his trial.

John Ross was ordered to pay to Ann Flaherty the sum of 6s. per week, for twelve months, for the support of his illegitimate male child.

A wages case was settled out of Court.

Elizabeth Scope was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment, for stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at £2, the property of her employer, W. H. Lacy.

BRISBANE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

The second session of the third Synod commenced its proceedings on Tuesday, the 24th June. There was morning prayer and celebration of Holy Communion at St. John's Church, at 11 o'clock. Prayers were said by Rev. T. Jones, and the lessons read by Rev. H. J. Campbell. The Bishop was assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Glennie in the Communion office.

The Synod assembled at 4 p.m. in the Synod Hall, Edward-street.

The President, in his opening address, referred to the proceedings of the General Conference in the Session of 1872, and to the alteration that has recently been made by authority in the Act of Uniformity. In regard to this second matter, he said it would be for the present Synod to consider the expediency of adopting the alteration. After explaining the effect which the amending Act would have in shortening of the services of the Church, &c., the President next addressed himself to the subject of

STATE EDUCATION.

You may reasonably expect, my brethren, that I should say to you a few words upon a subject of very grave importance, and one which has been agitating—and is at the present moment agitating—the Church both in the mother-country and in the colonies—a subject which is imperatively forced upon our consideration at the present time by the fact that a bill is now before Parliament for the purpose of providing a complete system of State education for the colony of Queensland. I can scarcely believe that there is any real intention of pressing through a session, which is expected to be a comparatively brief one, a bill of such paramount importance, and with regard to which one of its supporters said, in his place in Parliament, that the carrying out of its provisions might be expected next year to absorb nearly one-fifth of the entire revenue of the colony; and I should have preferred that the introduction of this bill had been preceded by a Royal Commission or Committee of Enquiry, that the subject had been thoroughly ventilated, and the opinions of those who, as parents, teachers, or spiritual guides and advisers, may be supposed to take an especial interest in so vital a question, had been elicited. I do not then consider there is any object upon which the resources of the colony may be more properly expended than on this of education; but if the State education of the colony of Queensland is to be provided at the cost of all, it must be such an education as is accessible to all, and will be acceptable to all; it must, moreover, have in it nothing of a sectarian character. But the principle of free education having been asserted in our Primary schools, it must now, I believe, be carried throughout the Grammar schools and colleges which it is proposed to establish. I would, my brethren, that the more advanced education which it is proposed to provide in our Grammar schools and colleges should be open, without exception, to those children in our Primary schools who may show an aptitude to profit by enlarged opportunities of instruction, and that the highest offices in Church and State should be open to the intelligent and industrious child of the humblest colonist; this, I think, would promise a bright future for the youngest, and if I may be excused for saying so, the fairest colony of the British Empire. But, again, I have said that the education to be afforded under the provisions of this Act must be such as all can conscientiously accept if it is to be provided at the cost of all. Now clause 8 thus states the nature of the education to be provided by the State: Religious, where parents shall not expressly forbid it, but in all respects of such a character that all Christians (I presume Jews are to be excluded) may receive it without offence and without prejudice to the conscientious convictions of any parent. And in clause 47 it is provided, that after the passing of the Act no school not already established as a non-vested school, shall receive aid from the State; and that on the 30th day of December, 1875, all State-aid to non-vested schools shall cease. Now this diluted, colourless, religion, from which everything positive, everything really nutritious, is to be extracted, this religion which can be accepted by all and give offence to none, this phantom, for such it really is, which eludes our grasp as soon as we endeavour to apprehend it, is, I do not hesitate to say, something which we, as members of the Church of England, cannot conscientiously accept. It may be said that we are in a minority, but even so, surely the conscientious convictions of a minority are to be respected, and am I wrong in saying that a system which does not respect them is in the highest sense sectarian. I have said it may be argued by some that we are in a minority, but I believe that, so far from this being the case, if the parents of children in the colony were polled to-morrow, it would be found now, as it was found some few years since, that an overwhelming majority of the people were in every instance, without exception, in favour of religious education. What, then, you may ask, would I advise? It is that we should respectfully but firmly contend for the maintenance of our present, and for the establishment in every large town where they do not already exist, of additional Non-vested schools; that we should contend for the liberty of importing religious instruction to the children of our own communion; for liberty to parents (if they so desire it) of withdrawing their children from such religious teaching; that we recognise it to be the duty of the State to provide for the secular, and in consequence of our miserable religious divisions, only the secular instruction of the children of the community, but that we claim a right not to be deprived of a participation in the benefits to be derived from the Parliamentary grant because we cannot conscientiously accept a purely secular system, or, what is even worse, a system of colourless religious instruction. I should be sorry to see this bill altogether laid aside, because I believe that with a modification of certain of its provisions, it may be, as I am sure it is intended by its promoters to be, a blessing to this colony; and moreover, the substitution of a Minister of Education directly responsible to Parliament for the present comparatively irresponsible Board, is, I am sure, highly desirable; but I contend that education must be considered as a single act—that we cannot separate the religious from the secular element; that the good teacher who enjoys the confidence of the children must ever unconsciously give a religious colouring to the teaching he imparts.

PURPOSED RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP.

At the close of his address, the Bishop spoke as follows:—Before we proceed further with the business of the day, there are a few words, my brethren, which I desire to address to the Synod upon a matter personal to myself. It is my intention (God permitting me) in the course of next year to visit England, and I then purpose to request his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to accept from me the resignation of my see. In saying this I wish the Synod distinctly to understand that I am not in the slightest degree influenced by a paper which was circulated through the different congregations of the diocese preparatory to the late Easter meetings. I had informed my friend and Metropolitan, the Bishop of Sydney, of my intention some time before I was even aware of the existence of such a document; and I think it right to mention this, because if such had been the case, I should have felt a difficulty in adhering to my intention, as I should consider that I was acting in a manner unworthy of the high office which I hold, if I were to allow myself to be influenced by such a document. Of that paper I must speak in very plain words as being, in my judgment, highly mischievous and improper, and subversive of all ecclesiastical order; but I need not, I am sure, further refer to it, after the judicious and proper feeling which was expressed by the different congregations of the members of the Church of England in either altogether ignoring or indignantly repudiating it. If the members of the Church in any parish feel that they have just cause to complain of the conduct of their clergyman, it is their duty to lay the matter before their Diocesan; if the members of the Church in any diocese consider that they have just cause of complaint against their Bishop, it is their duty to bring the matter before the Metropolitan; and with this wise provision in the Church for the correction of abuses, it would be well for us, my brethren, to remember that when Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father and told his two brethren without, Shem and Japheth, we are told, took a garment and laid it upon both their shoulders, and went backward and covered the nakedness of their father, and their faces were backward and they saw not their father's nakedness. I will only, my brethren, further add that whilst I trust the time is not far distant when the roster of the colonial episcopate will be supplied from the colonial clergy, for the present I believe that many advantages arise from the filling up of our colonial bishoprics by the selection of presbyters from the mother country, especially with regard to the bringing out of additional clergymen from England; and if this should be the opinion of the members of the Synod, and in the course of the present session a resolution were passed and placed in my hands delegating to the Archbishop of Canterbury (in the event of his Grace accepting the resignation of my see) the appointment of my successor, I might be able to arrange that only a short time should intervene between the acceptance of my resignation and the appointment of my successor.

The Synod then proceeded to the transaction of general business.

THE FLOOD IN THE CLARENCE RIVER.

(*From the Grafton Examiner, June 24.*)

The late heavy rains did considerable damage to our settlers, by inundating their land, and in some instances the late maize crop and sugar cane were partly submerged. All Tuesday and Wednesday it continued to rain, and as the telegraph wire reported heavy rains at Armidale, Tenterfield, Glen Innes, and Casino, apprehensions were entertained on Tuesday, from the appearance of the river and surrounding creeks, that we were on the eve of a great flood, and every preparation was made by the steam companies moving up everything from their sheds, and the Helen Macgregor anchoring out in the stream. With such rapidity did the waters descend on Monday night and Tuesday morning, that in an unprecedentedly short period the wharfs and sheds were under water; fortunately for the foresight displayed, no damage was sustained by the goods stored in the sheds or the produce on the wharfs awaiting shipment, at Grafton. At Ulmarra however, the residents did not appear to have prepared themselves for the worst, and when it became known that Mr. Cohen had some twelve hundred bags of maize on his wharf, at Ulmarra, the C. and N. R. S. N. Company's drogher Perseverance was dispatched early on Tuesday morning to render assistance, and notwithstanding the willing aid rendered by the residents and others, all of whom worked with a will, despite the heavy downpour, they could only succeed in recovering, with some difficulty, one thousand bags, the other two hundred having been engulphed by the rapid torrent that was pouring down the Clarence. About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the river steamer Clarence, lately purchased by the C. and R. R. S. N. Co., and which was moored off their wharf, owing to the great depth of water, lifted her anchor and quitted her moorings, taking her departure down stream; but the Clarence evidently knew her course well, and without the aid of the engines, or the guiding of the helm, she managed to make a trip without running foul of the steamer anchored off, or any of the wharfs or impediments in the river, until she was brought up at the factory, evidently none the worse for her early trip on her natural element. The Clarence was towed back by the Ulcom on Saturday last. The Ada, a four-oared gig, owned by the Grafton Rowing and Boating Club, which some of the "knowing ones" who had the management considered it safe to moor off, instead of making her fast ashore, also took a "midnight flit;" but whether owing to the darkness of the night, or to Ada's want of knowledge of navigation, she was not so fortunate, but in her course endeavoured to carry away Mr. Fisher's wharf, the piles of which, however, stoutly resisting the rights of Ada, refused to allow her to pass, and after considerable struggling and convulsive movements, she had to give in and bring herself up, having in the struggle sustained considerable "ripping," of her timbers, and we have no doubt, when the waters have sufficiently receded to admit of her being thoroughly overhauled, it will be found that the Ada is very much damaged, if not completely destroyed. On Wednesday, the river was at its highest, having risen seventeen feet above high-water mark. The sheds belonging to the companies, were about three-parts submerged; about noon that day, the weather showed signs of having broken, and shortly after the river began to fall, but slowly, and it was not until Saturday morning that the wharfs were out of water. The back waters all Wednesday continued to run in flooding the low lands. The water in Alumny Creek in some parts went over its banks, and expanding, looked like one great lake; while at Susan Bridge, the water was some eighteen inches over the floor. On the junction road, at the corner of Mr. Robertson's fence, to the Deep Gully, was one deep sheet of water, rendering it very difficult for even those acquainted with the locality to traverse the road, while to strangers it was absolutely dangerous. The same remarks would apply to the roads leading from South Grafton to the interior and to Ulmarra. Mr. Harman, with the Armidale mail, due on Monday night, succeeded in reaching Grafton on Friday last, though he describes the whole of the country to be in a frightfully flooded state, having to swim every creek, while to get into South Grafton he had to come for miles through water. The Glen Innes mail, due the same day, only arrived yesterday. The Tabulam and Tenterfield mailman managed to get down late on Saturday evening, having missed one trip. At the Urara, the site of the new bridge, we are informed, the river rose 61 feet. The rain, which descended for days in torrents, was accompanied at intervals with fierce gusts of wind, which, owing to the saturated state of the land, laid the crops very much over; and in low parts, it is feared, they will be completely destroyed, as it will take months before the water will admit of settlers getting on the land, as in very many instances it will remain until evaporated by the rays of the sun.

We regret to learn that Mr. French, proprietor of the new line of Pioneer Coaches, recently established between Grafton and Inverell, has suffered the loss of one of his coaches during the late flood. It appears that the coach in question was unfortunately left standing on the bank of the Nymboy, and the water rose with such suddenness and rapidity, that the vehicle was swept down the stream. We hear that the wheels and a portion of the coach have since been recovered, but the remainder is not likely to be; as it said to have last been seen floating down the stream in the vicinity of Cangi. We trust this untoward occurrence will not materially interfere with the working of this line of coaches, which we understand has been fairly patronised throughout, and must, we think, when the bridges are finished, and the road itself in better condition, become the most popular route to New England.

From the Solferino gold-fields we learn by a private letter, that the late rains have extended to this portion of the district, and have been felt with equal severity; the rush of waters, we regret to learn, carrying away Mr. Wilkinson's dam, which has prevented that gentleman from starting with the crushing of the Lombardy stone, which but for this unfortunate circumstance, the machine would, ere this, have been in full swing. 100 tons of four or five different samples of stone from this claim is to be put through first, to be followed by a general crushing, and with the first-class appliances which Mr. Wilkinson will bring into use on the occasion, we believe the result will be highly satisfactory. We understand that Mr. Ingall, the mining manager, has received instructions to have a fair sample of each reef crushed first, which we believe will be acted up to. The re-building of the dam is expected to be completed by the 1st proximo, when the machine will be at once started, and we trust kept constantly employed.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Ashfield.—The usual fortnightly meeting of this Council was held at the Council Chambers, Liverpool Road, Ashfield, on the 12th ultimo. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Crane, Henson, Sandy, Clissold, and Warren. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the correspondence was read. Moved by Alderman Henson, and seconded by Alderman Sandy,—"That tenders be invited for forming and watertabling roadway and footpaths in Frederick-street, from John-street to the Parramatta Road, being about 31 chains, at a cost not to exceed £34." Carried. On the motion of Alderman Henson, seconded by Alderman Sandy, the wages abstract, amounting to £11 11s., was passed, and ordered to be paid. Meeting closed. Meeting of Council held on the 27th ultimo. Present—Alderman Henson. Meeting adjourned for want of a quorum. A special meeting of Council duly convened, by order of the Mayor, was held as above, on the 2nd instant, to consider and decide upon the following notices of motion, &c. Present—full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the correspondence was read, and ordered to be replied to. Alderman Henson stated, for the information of the Council, that the deputation of Aldermen had in due course waited upon Mr. Surveyor Hedgeland with reference to the alignment of streets in the borough, and that that gentleman considered the information which he required could be furnished by the Council, as it related chiefly to the names of streets, their width, and encroachments thereon. The Mayor thereupon instructed the Council clerk to write to Mr. Hedgeland on the subject, and at the same time to communicate with the proper authorities, with the view of having the matter re-opened. Moved by Alderman Clissold, and seconded by Alderman Warren,—"That footpaths and road in Henson-street, a length of about 6 chains, be formed in accordance with specification submitted, at a cost not exceeding 35s." Carried. Moved by Alderman Clissold, and seconded by Alderman Warren,—"That the broken metal lying near Matilda-street East, be placed on the Ashfield Road, at a cost not exceeding £4—the work to be done by day labour." Carried. Moved by Alderman Warren, and seconded by Alderman Clissold,—"That tenders be invited from persons willing to sell a piece of land in a central position in the borough, as a site for Council Chambers. The area not to be less than half an acre, or more than one acre." Carried. Moved by Alderman Warren, and seconded by Alderman Clissold,—"That as it is desirable permanent improvements (namely kerbing and guttering, metalling, the construction of bridges, &c.) should be made as quickly as possible, and as the means at the disposal of the Council arising from rates, &c. are insufficient for the purpose, that the assent of the Governor be obtained to authorise the Council to borrow the sum of £3000, to enable them to carry out such improvements." Carried. Moved by Alderman Henson, and seconded by Alderman Sandy,—"That tenders be invited for forming a 6 feet wide footpath in Alt-street, and filling up existing ditch to a proper level, and that a stone drain be placed down to carry off the water,—to commence from the church fence and extending to within one chain of the bridge in that street; the work to be carried out according to specification to be prepared as the Council may direct. Also that Julia-street roadway and footpaths be formed; cost not to exceed £30." Carried. Moved by Alderman Clissold, and seconded by Alderman Henson,—"That the tender of J. J. People be accepted for forming roadway and footpaths in Frederick-street." Carried. The wages abstract, amounting to £12 13s., was, on the motion of Alderman Henson, seconded by Alderman Sandy, passed; and the Council then rose.—F. Underwood, Council Clerk.

The "Long Run" Tells.—Down went the hovel, a shapeless mass of ruin. "What a fall!" cried the wind; "well, I am often blamed for a crash, but this cannot be laid to me; I hardly sighed this morning as I passed him!" "Do you hear him!" said the old thorn, scornfully; "he 'sighed' this morning indeed, a sigh that our poor friend would never have felt but for the ceaseless, pitiless blasts which had made him totter on his foundation."—*Original Fables.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
June 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Holders of the undermentioned Debentures of the Government of New South Wales are hereby informed that, unless it be notified to the Colonial Treasurer, on or before 1st July next, that they wish the Principal Sum paid in Sydney, arrangements will be made for the retirement of those Securities, when they become due, in London only:—

Debentures issued under the Act 16 Victoria, No. 39 (Loan to the Sydney Railway Company):—
Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, of £100 each;
Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, of £500 each;
Nos. 21 to 45, inclusive, of £1000 each,—
Due, 21st October, 1873.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd June, 1873.

TENDERS.—NEW SOUTH WALES 4 PER CENT. FUNDED STOCK (Interest payable Quarterly).—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, from persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion of the sum of five hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds of "New South Wales Four per cents," to be created under the "Funded Stock Act of 1873," subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for an even sum (excluding shillings and pence), and must be indorsed "Tender for New South Wales Four per cents."

2. In the event of equivalent tenders being received in excess of the stock for disposal, a pro rata distribution will be made.

3. The amount tendered for, if accepted, will be payable in the following instalments, viz.:—

5 per cent. on the 10th July, 1873
20 " " 1st August, 1873
25 " " 1st September, 1873
25 " " 1st October, 1873
25 " " 1st November, 1873,

or may be paid in full, at the option of the tenderer, on the 10th July, 1873, from which date interest thereon will commence and Certificate of Allotment at once issue.

4. On payment of the first instalment, Transferable Receipts will be granted, in one or more sums, as may be required, not being less than £20, pending the issue of Certificates of Allotment.

5. On payment of the final instalment, a Certificate of Allotment will issue, in virtue of which the name of the Allottee (who will be recognised in every case as the person producing the receipt granted under clause 4, and paying such final instalment) will be inscribed in the Government Books of Record as the holder of the Stock mentioned in such Certificate.

6. In all cases where the Instalments are not paid upon their respective due dates, as set forth in Clause 3, or within three days thereafter, all previous payments will be forfeited.

7. Interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, will commence on and from the first day of July, 1873, and be payable Quarterly on the first days of October, January, April, and July, in each year; but in respect of the allotment of Stock under this notice, such interest will commence on and from the date of the payment to the Treasury of each Instalment, and be allowed on its equivalent amount in Stock.

8. Form of Tender may be obtained upon application at the Treasury, or the Government Printing Office.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 20th June, 1873.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 2nd proximo, for the supply of Fittings for, and alterations to fixtures at the Post Offices about to be established at Woolloomooloo, South Head Road, Paddington, and Parramatta-street, particulars of which can be ascertained on application at this office.

HENRY PARKES.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.

Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.

Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM DAY,
Managing Director.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, One Million Sterling.
Head Office, 28, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

The undersigned are now prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on behalf of above Company at lowest current rates.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents,
14, Wynyard-square.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at Walcha, New England District, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

T. A. DIBBS,
Manager.

Sydney, 11th June, 1873.

CALLS ON SHARES.

GULGONG GOLD MINING and QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).

THE ROYAL GEORGE REEF LEASES.

The Eighth CALL of One Shilling per share on the contributing shares in this Company has been made by the Board, and is payable to the undersigned on or before 15th July proximo.

By order of the Board.
J. H. MULHOLLAND, Manager.
Moore's-chambers, 163, Pitt-street.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES G. M. CO. (Limited.)

A CALL of 2d per share on all Contributing Shares has been made, payable at the Company's Office, 319, George-street, on or before MONDAY, 21st instant.

By order of the Board.
HENRY C. MOIR, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN G. M. COMPANY.—A Call of 29s 4d per share on contributing and 26s per share on proprietary is payable to the Secretary on or before the 15th instant.

R. F. SMALLEY,
Secretary.

ST. GEORGE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

The Seventh CALL of 1s 6d per share has been made, and payable at the office of the Company, 183, Pitt-street, on or before the 14th July.

PHILIP SHERIDAN, Legal Manager.
183, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RED HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The 14th CALL of £3 10s per share has been made payable at the office of the Company, 287, George-street, Sydney, on or before the 3rd July.

THOMAS HILES, Secretary.

Sydney, June 18, 1873.

TAMBAROORA AND LOUISA UNITED QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited), Blackfellow's Reef, Louisa Creek.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the fourth) of Sixpence per share has been made upon the contributing shares in this Company, payable to me at the Office, 309, George-street, Sydney, due on or before THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

By order of the Board.
WM. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

TENDERS.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be received until July 5, for the supply of timber for packing cases, cross cut to suitable lengths. Quantities required and all particulars can be obtained at the Works. ALBAN GEE, Manager.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited until 12 o'clock at noon on SATURDAY next, for the erection of a Cottage Villa, at the Glebe.

Plans and specifications to be seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE,
Architect, Bolmore-chambers,
George-street.

TO PAINTERS and DECORATORS.—TENDERS are invited for Painting and Decorating Strawberry Hill Inn. Specifications may be obtained on application to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Bell's-chambers, to whom tenders must be delivered on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at noon.

TO BUILDERS.—Extension of time for Malthouse to Castlemaine Brewery, until 13th instant. Plans, &c., can be inspected at the Office of the Architect, D. W. RYAN, 130, Elizabeth-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Wanted, TENDERS for a shop at Newtown. Mr. R. BUCK, 4, Camden-terrace.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited.)

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons small COAL, to be delivered at Newington Wharf, Parramatta River.

A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
64, Margaret-street, June 30, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF F. A. VICINUS.—Creditors are requested to render without delay, a statement of their CLAIM in the office of the undersigned, 64, Margaret-street.
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF RICHARD CORRRY, of Crown-street.—Creditors are requested to render, without delay, a statement of their CLAIM to the office of the undersigned, 64, Margaret-street.
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ROBERT STEPHENSON, trading at Bundaberg, under the firm of R. Stephenson; and trading at Boolboonda, under the firm of Stephenson and Powell.

All CLAIMS against the above estate must be sent in to BRABANT and CO., on or before TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, or the same will not be recognised.
AUGUSTUS HUESMAN, } Trustees.
WILLIAM REMMANT, }
Brisbane, 24th June, 1873.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will and Codicil of ROBERT JAMES LEA, late of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of the abovenamed deceased be granted to ANN LEA and CHARLES LEA, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, aforesaid, in the colony aforesaid, the Executrix and Executor in the said Will named.
Dated the thirtieth day of June, A.D. 1873.
JOHN DAWSON, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, Proctor for the said Ann Lea and Charles Lea.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of WILLIAM PORTER, late of Wallabadah, in the colony of New South Wales, Public school Teacher, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration, durante minore ætatî, of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased may be granted to JAMES PORTER, of Waverley, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Tinplate Worker, the father of the said deceased, and guardian of his infant children.
Dated this 30th day of June, A.D., 1873.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Administrator, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the goods of ALEXANDER WIGHTMAN, late of Kunopia, in the Gwydir district, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of LOUISA WIGHTMAN, the administratrix of the estate of the abovenamed deceased, have been filed in the proper office of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in King-street, Sydney, and all parties having any claim or being otherwise interested therein are required to come in before me, at my office in the Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney, on or before the ninth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to inspect the said accounts, and if they think fit to object thereto, and if at or before that time no exception shall be taken to the said accounts, the same will be proceeded with and inquired into and disposed of in due course of law.
Dated this 30th day of June, A.D. 1873.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
COLQUHOUN and COLQUHOUN, Proctors for the Administratrix, West Maitland, by Holdsworth and Brown, 69, Pitt-street, Sydney, their agents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JAMES HART, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Solicitor, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days, application will be made to this Honorable Court, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed JAMES HART, deceased, be granted to MARY HARRIET HART (Widow of deceased), the sole executrix in the said Will named.
Dated this thirtieth day of June, A.D., 1873.
PATRICK JOHN HOURIGAN, Proctor for the said Executrix, 129, King-street, Sydney.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.

The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.

38, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

£12,000 NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.
£6000 Queensland Government 4 per cents.
SHARES.
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Bank of New South Wales
City Bank
Union Bank
Australasian Steam
Sydney Insurance
Wallsend Coal
New South Wales Shale and Oil.
For SALE by
J. MULLENS,
34, Hunter-street.

£8500 NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT 5 per cent. DEBENTURES, interest payable half-yearly
£6000 New Zealand Government 5 per cent. Debentures, due 1878; interest payable half-yearly in Sydney
£3000 New Zealand Government £6 1s. 8d. per cent. Debentures, due 1874; interest payable half-yearly in Sydney
£4000 Queensland Government 4 per Cents.
£3500 New Zealand Government 4 per Cents.
Bank New South Wales Shares
Commercial Bank Shares
City Bank Shares
Bank New Zealand Shares
Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares
Union Bank Shares
Steam Shares
Insurance Shares
Coal Shares
Gold Mining Shares
For SALE.
Apply to W. F. CAPE,
Stock and Share Broker,
138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£8000 IN SUMS to LEND at 6 per cent. N. B. STENHOUSE, Hunter-street.

J. B. NORTH, Mort's-passage, will BUY or SELL Hawkins Hill, Adelong, Grenfell Gold SHARES; Peak Downs and Mulloons; also, Coal, Gas, Shale, Oil, &c.

179, PITT-STREET.—£500 to £18,000 to LEND, on approved Securities, on LIBERAL TERMS. LOANS NEGOTIATED on Properties submitted for SALE, or otherwise.
H. W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings.

FOR SALE cheap, fully paid-up SHARES in the Elsmore, Ancient Briton, and Ruby, Tin Mines. W. BUYERS, U. S. Consulate, Grafton Wharf.

£20,000 N. S. W. Government Debentures
Bank of New South Wales shares
Joint Stock Bank ditto
City Bank ditto
Wallsend Coal
Peak Downs Copper ditto,
and SHARES in the various gold companies
For SALE by
MELHADO and CURTIS.

GREAT EXTENDED HUSTLER'S SHARES yield about 4s per share dividend each fortnight, for SALE at about £5 5s; New North Clunes give a return of two pounds per share per month, and are for sale at about £70 each by
MELHADO and CURTIS.

WANTED, Krohmanns, Rapps, Grenfell Consols. For SALE, Daysprings, H. C. and Beards, C. and Beards, Rawsthornes, Ajax.
J. PRINGLE, Broker, 155, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

REAL FURS
MANTLES
WINTER (made up) COSTUMES.

We have made LARGE REDUCTIONS in the PRICES of
THIS SEASON'S REAL FURS
GENOA and LYONS VELVET MANTLES
REAL FUR AND VELVETINE MANTLES
CLOTH and FUR TRIMMED JACKETS
WINTER COSTUMES.

The extreme mildness of the season has induced us to submit to GREAT CONCESSIONS in the PRICES of the ABOVE Importations. We offer UNPRECEDENTED ADVANTAGES to ladies and families purchasing.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

NOVELTIES BY THE P. AND O. STEAMER CHINA.
Our special show of
EUROPEAN FASHIONS
will be made as soon as possible after landing THIS MORNING from the Mail Steamer.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

EXQUISITE FRENCH MILLINERY. BRIDAL and RECEPTION MILLINERY. Millinery for Deep and Complimentary Mourning.
Ex Mail Steamer CHINA.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

SURPLUS STOCK.
Close of the Winter.

Considerable Reduction in the Prices of this Season's Importations.

All purchased in Europe for Cash and extra good value.

With the view to facilitate the sale of the balance of our WINTER FABRICS during the PRESENT MONTH, we have determined upon making SUCH A REDUCTION in THE PRICES as will accomplish our object.

The following have been MARKED DOWN, and will be submitted
THIS MORNING:—
FRENCH ALL-WOOL REPS
FRENCH ALL-WOOL POPLAINES
PLAIN and SILK STRIPED SERGES
PLAIN SATIN CLOTHS
SILK REPS and FANCY DRESS STUFF
SCOTCH WINCEYS
PERSIAN CORDS
FRENCH MERINOS
SAXONY WOOL TARTANS, &c., &c.

We politely direct the attention of Heads of Families to the above.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

KELK AND ALFORD,
415, George-street.
DANISH and JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
REAL LACES and LACE COLLARS
BLACK GLACE and GROS GRAIN SILKS
FIFTY COLOURED STRIPE and FIGURED SILKS—GREAT BARGAINS.

J. Q. CARTER, op. ROYAL HOTEL.—NOVELTIES per MAIL. — REAL LACES, Collars, SLEEVES; SETTS, Silk SCARFS, Gold and Silver Flowers, JOSEPHINE Gloves, Ribbons, BOWS, &c.

1s 6½d FRENCH MERINOES, all colours: 1s 4½d French Twills; 9½d Cobourghs. BAKER, op. Cathedral.

8s 11d DRESS, 10 yards, Serges, all colours; 7s 11d dress, 10 yards, Figured Lustres, reduced from 12s 9d.

3s 9d DRESS, 10 yards, Winseys; 18s 6d Costume Dresses, ready for use—stylish and useful.

2s 6d YARD, Wide BLACK VELVETEEN; 1s 6d yard, Brown and Blue Patent. BAKER, op. Cathedral.

W. HOWES, Tailor, Habit and Robe Maker, 88, King-street, respectfully submits a list of PRICES for Gentlemen's Clothing, made to order, in the best possible manner:—

	£	s	d
Black Cloth Suits, superior .. £4 4s, £5 5s, and £6	6	0	
88, King-street.—Melton Suits, to order ..	2	15	0
Howes' Doeskin Suits, to order	3	0	0
Howes' Black Cloth Paget, to order ..	2	10	0
Fashionable Tweed Paget, to order ..	2	2	0
88, King-street.—Galatea Coat, to order ..	1	15	0
Black Trousers, to order, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and	1	5	0

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Cottage PIANO, in good order, by Broadwood. GRIEVES, Tuner, 194, Castlereagh-st.

BROADWOOD and SONS' PIANOFORTES for SALE. ALLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

ELVY and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery, and Organ Show Rooms, 321, George-street, Sydney.
We now offer our SUPERB STOCK OF PIANOS, celebrated for high-class MECHANISM, brilliant TONE, elastic TOUCH, by reliable makers, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ELVY and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery, and Music Warehouse, 321, George-street, Sydney.
We are continually opening NEWLY IMPORTED INSTRUMENTS. Purchasers can thus select the latest additions to our stock. Mason and Hamlin's American Organs.
Are generally admired for their remarkably sweet tone.
We have the latest models.
Country customers may rely upon any instrument being thoroughly reliable and carefully selected to order.

HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE.
Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect the immense stock of first-class Harmoniums, now on view, suitable for
CHURCH, DRAWING-ROOM, or COTTAGE.
They are now being offered at
VERY LOW PRICES
to
REDUCE THE STOCK.
PIANOFORTES by ALL MAKERS,
at
W. H. PALING'S, Agent for Erard, Pleyel, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre,
336, GEORGE-STREET.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS ETC.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY
CURE OF A COUGH,
HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT NETLEY.
"Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,
"7th September, 1868.

"Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his LORDSHIP the EARL of CAITHNESS to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million.—Most respectfully yours,
"W. LOWELL, H.M.S.G. Netley.
"To Mr. Powell."

THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars-road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

THE BLACK CURRANT BALSAM acts like a charm in all kinds of cough.
Prepared only by
SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 408, Elizabeth-street South.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 1s 6d pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR can only be obtained by the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d (equal to four small), and 21s per bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America, and the colonies under their names.
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
is obtained by the use of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburn and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per bottle. Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.
WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
are indispensable to personal attractions, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask for "Rowland's Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s, 7s 6d, and 10s 6d per bottle.
All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, the Colonies, and South America.
A. ROWLAND and SON,
20 Hatton Garden, London, Proprietors.

LINGARD'S CELEBRATED COUGH LINCTUS.
Ask for LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS, and take no other. It is a certain cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, spitting of blood, incipient consumption, or any disorder of the lungs and chest.
TRY IT.
Just landed, 9 cases of the above world-renowned medicine. The sale for this agreeable and wonderful preparation in the United Kingdom now is 30,000 bottles weekly.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
542 and 544, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—For all cutaneous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is a sovereign remedy. Health depends on a natural state of the skin; whenever its action is irregular, illness results. All can prevent this by Holloway's remedies. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

INFLUENZA, COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, or IRISH MOSS, is the only effective and reliable medicine, and has superseded all other remedies. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, thereby causing a free and healthy expectoration. Sold by all chemists, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney, price 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d per bottle.
Please observe the trade mark.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH.—The most delicious and cheapest SAUCE in the world. WARRANTED PURE AND FREE FROM ANY INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS. 672,192 bottles sold in one month (August, 1872). SALE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF SAUCES. Sold by grocers, druggists, and oilmen; in bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s each.
Manufacturers—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds, England.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Java Rice ex Parana
Japan Rice ex James Paton.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

CALIFORNIAN BARLEY.—Prime samples of malting and seed for SALE, now landing.
PITTS and MASTERS, Market-buildings, Melbourne.

W. PRITCHARD intimates to his friends and the public that he has leased those central premises
760, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH,
between Mr. J. Barlow's, wholesale grocer, and the Southern Branch Commercial Bank, where he intends recommencing business on SATURDAY next, as
PORK BUTCHER, BACON and HAM CURER, &c.
upon an improved principle.
He will also carry on the business of
POULTERER, BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGG MERCHANT.
The small goods will be prepared from pure corn-fed pork, under the immediate supervision of an experienced person, and every attention will be paid to that great desideratum "cleanliness."
W. P., in catering for the public in the above business, is determined to use his utmost endeavours to deserve support, and trusts that his friends, the public, will favour him with a share of their patronage.

PRESERVED GAME.—Roast Wild Goose, Duck, Teal, Game Soups, &c., &c., in small tins.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

WHOLE WHITE PEPPER on SALE, now landing, per Halloween, from London.
C. CHURCHWOOD, Importer and Manufacturer,
Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.

POTATOES.—Prime samples of Warrnambool and Tasmanian Potatoes on SALE. Bond, 84, Sussex-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

COTTAGE for SALE, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, and shed. No. 23, West-street, Darlinghurst.

FOR SALE, a 2-story HOUSE of 8 rooms and Shop, north end of Harris-street, Pyrmont, in good order. Apply to D. Bassett, Vulcan Forge, Druitt-street.

MOORE PARK.—FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—HOUSE, newly built, for SALE cheap, suitable for large family; owners removing to waterside. Apply J. B. NORTH, Mort's-passage.

FOR SALE, a small ALLOTMENT, suitable for the erection of a mechanics' residence, opposite Bubb's Foundry, near Sussex and Liverpool streets. Apply LOCKREY and BOON, Kent-street South.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For SALE, a splendid block of CITY SHOP PROPERTY, price £4000; rental, £380 per annum. Also, block of five healthily-situated, well-built, four-roomed, convenient HOUSES; rental, £2 2s per week; price, £1060. H. R. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 119, Elizabeth-street, opposite Supreme Court.

FOR SALE, 4 HOUSES; 3 rooms, sheds, patent closets, and every convenience. Price £540. Apply T. PETERS, corner of Liverpool and Riley streets.

HORTICULTURAL AND FARMING.

SPRING FLOWERS.—Our twenty shilling collection of Flowering Bulbs for present planting includes—Crocus, Snowflake, Hyacinths, Anemones, Ixias, Sparaxis, Babiana, and Narcissus. Catalogues free.
ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BASS' ALE.—No. 3 in hogsheads, and No. 4 in hogsheads and barrels.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Blankenheim and Nolet's celebrated "Nectar des Princes," in blue cases.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

SCHNAPPS—the genuine KIDERLEN'S; quarts and pints. J. R. CATTELL and CO., Sole Agents.

CAUTION.—ATTENTION is directed to the fact that every genuine bottle of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS bears a label on the top of the wrapper, with the name of the undersigned printed in red.
Without our name none are genuine.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

TANKS.—Iron Water Tanks, best manufacture. W. Robison, 87, Sussex-street, 6 doors from Erskine-st.

HALF TON GARDEN HONEY, 100 Cases Jam, 50 Boxes Jordan Almonds, 150 Boxes Blond Raisins, 100 Barrels New Currants, 30 Drums Caustic Soda, 40 Drums Colza Oil, G. Beecroft and Co.'s Oatmeal, small bags; Comet and Devoe's Kerosene Oil, Paper Bags.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS All Grocers and Storekeepers. Wholesale Agent,
W. H. ARIELL,
119, Sussex-street.

COFFEE.—PLANTATION and PEABERRY.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

DIAMOND OIL.
112 and over FIRE TEST,
and guaranteed NON-EXPLOSIVE.

We call your attention to this oil, which we recommend for families, being as white as pure spring water, and perfectly free from smoke, smell, or odour issuing from common oils, and burns longer without trimming or crusting the wick than any other.
It is extensively used in Europe (under the brand of Oleophene), where it commands a higher price than any other. The same can unhesitatingly be said of this, the home market, where it has been largely used for mixing with other oils of inferior quality, and by well-known competitive Packers, for the purpose of establishing their brands.
Our DIAMOND BRAND is patented as a Trade Mark, and we, therefore, caution dealers against using the cans or cases for repacking inferior oils. We repeat our guarantee as to the quality, and we challenge comparison with any other oil, as we know the Diamond to be the best.
R. W. CAMERON and CO.,
23, South William-street,
New York.
For SALE by all dealers in the Australian and New Zealand colonies.

NOTICE.
Great REDUCTION in KEROSENE OIL.
"COMET BRAND" REDUCED to 16s per case.
Liberal allowance to small dealers.
SINGER'S Sewing-machine Agency, 1, Hunter-street.

S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney, supply Town and Country Buyers with Brown Wrapping Papers, all sizes and weights; Grocers' Grey Royal Hand and Bags; White, Coloured, and Tinfoil Tea Paper; Writing Papers, Envelopes, Account Books, Printed Books, and general Stationery, of first-class quality, at lowest current rates.

EMPTY WINE CASKS for SALE. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., George-street.

KITCHEN REQUISITES, Baths, Tanks, Grates, Pumps; Laundry Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Tailors' Stoves, Colonial Ovens, Deed and Cash Boxes, Travelling Trunks, Japanned Ware, suitable for shipboard; large stock or made to order.
W. FOY, 278 and 280, George-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

SEWING-MACHINES.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE "HOME,"
LOCK-STITCH.
The most simple, compact, and durable Lock-stitch Machine in Australia. It uses a straight needle, makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is adapted to every kind of sewing—from muslin to leather.
Over two thousand machines are at work in all parts of the colony, and we guarantee our sales are now larger than of any other kind, high or low priced.
They will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, quilt, seam, tuck, ruffle, hem-stitch, and gather with silk, linen, or cotton thread.
We furnish, free of cost, with each machine, one shuttle, extra bobbins, hemmer, oil can, oil, screw-driver, five needles, gauge, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE"
CHAIN-STITCH.
Acknowledged superior to any Chain-stitch Machine. Over fifteen hundred machines now in use in Australia.
Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider. Is self-feeding, and will sew from muslin to beaver, at the rate of 1200 stitches per minute.
We supply, free of cost, hemmer, gauge, screw-driver, oil can, oil, four needles, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £3.
The above machines have been worked by children six years old, and may be seen at our office.
Tables and treadles for either machine, price 40s.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Circulars and genuine colonial testimonials post free on application.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—REDUCED PRICES.

	£	s	d
Singer's Family Machines, reduced from ..	6	0	0
Our Wheeler and Wilson, further reduced, from..	5	15	0
Howe's unrivalled machines, from	5	10	0
Just arrived large shipment of the celebrated Dolly Varden Home Shuttle, price, including all extras, by "Hand"	4	10	0
Chain, or Single Thread Machines, great variety, Weir's unrivalled	3	0	0

All kinds of Sewing-machines on the most liberal easy terms of payment. All kinds of Sewing-machines repaired at TURNER and WOOD'S, 348, George-street.

SIX THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA CAN TESTIFY THAT
WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE
is the only machine that can be thoroughly relied upon as suitable for every description of family work. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, Sydney. Price, £7 10s.

GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, 253, GEORGE-STREET.

R. ZUCCANI
has on hand a large variety of
WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
DINING AND LIBRARY SUITES
(in Oak, Mahogany, and Cedar),
GILT CHIMNEY AND PIER GLASSES, TOILET GLASSES, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, ORNAMENTS,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR FURNISHING,
which he is selling at REDUCED PRICES, to make room for shipments daily expected.

FOR SALE, Counters, Publicans' Fittings, Glass Cases, Doors, Sashes, &c. JORDAN, 318, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., SELLING OFF at great reduction in consequence of removal to more central premises. No reasonable offer refused.
H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

WANTED, FURNITURE.—The undersigned are commissioned to purchase for cash a house of good substantial furniture suitable for a gentleman's family. Chandler and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—
Horsehair
Pulu
Flock
Cocoanut Fibre, &c.
Mattresses cleaned and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 617, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED to SELL, to the Trade and Country Buyers, IRON BEDSTEADS and Children's Cots, a large assortment, at reduced prices; also, Hair, Pulu, and Fibre Mattresses and Bedding, of every description, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a second-hand Walnutwood Cottage PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard; a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, handsome PIER-GLASSES and TOILET GLASSES, in great variety; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, New and Second-hand CARPETS, all sizes; Oilcloth for rooms or passages; China Matting, all widths; Hearthrugs and Door Mats; reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, Carpets, Oilcloth, China Matting, &c., &c. Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
South Head Road.

BUILDING MATERIALS. ETC.

VARNISHES.—The undersigned have a large surplus stock for SALE, very cheap. P. N. Russell and Co.

FOR SALE.—Hardwood Timber, 4 x 3, 6 x 3, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 10 x 6, 10 x 10, 12 x 12, 12 x 13, 14 x 14; from 11 to 45 feet. Pitch pine and Oregon flooring boards. Large lot of Oregon boards and planking, wide widths and long lengths. Round spars.
JAMES FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf.

300,000 BEST F. O. Shingles. Smith and Co., timber merchts., Dar. Har.

100,000 BOX Palings, very wide. R. Smith and Co., Darling Har.

500,000 FT. Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Oregon. Smith and Co., Darling Har.

CEMENT, Slates, Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Plaster, Firebricks, &c. GRANS and SON, New Pitt-street.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS on SALE, first-class sample. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

BLUNDELL SPENCE and Co.'s genuine Red LEAD. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized tubing and fittings. W. Cary, RailwayBr.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO PAINTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

The undersigned wish to clear off one of the largest Stocks of Paints, Oils, and Colours in the colony
FOR CASH.
The following will be the prices during the present month:—
RAW and BOILED OILS, by the gallon, 4s 6d
Ditto ditto, in 5-gallon drums, original packages, 4s 9d
NOTE.—These oils are from the celebrated house of Blundell, Spence, and Co., and Hubbuck, London; and David Storer and Sons, Glasgow, and require no recommendation.
TURPENTINE, by the gallon, 7s
WHITE LEAD, from 32s to 40s per cwt.
VARNISHES, from 12s to 30s per gallon
DRY COLOURS equally cheap
PAPERHANGINGS, from 4d to 15s per roll
PLATE GLASS, all sizes
SHEET GLASS, 16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz., and 32 oz., all sizes
MILL-ROLLED, STAINED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, all sizes.
JOHN MURPHY and SON,
Oil and Colour Merchants,
21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand. Second Brand.
"G anchor O." "Eagle."
First quality. Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

GOSPEL OAK, plain Iron, all gauges, Ridge Capping, Guttering, reduced prices. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-st.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime. Constant stock for shipment, at Company's Depot, Wharf, 8, King-street.

VARNISHES.—Copal, Elastic, Carriage, &c., from 12s per gallon. 65, Market-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES, various kinds; Concord and Express Waggons, Tray Buggies, &c. T. MOORE, 205, S. H. Rd.

FOR SALE, first-class SPRING-CART; suit grocer. Cottage of Content Hotel, Raglan-street, Waterloo.

FOR SALE, 2 Hansom CABS. 360, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

HACK.—Wanted, a well-bred saddle HACK. Horse, HERALD Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for marriages, balls, evening parties, and other uses, can be had at the stables, Bligh-street, at any hour. Charges moderate.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

SOCIABLE BUGGY, carries 6 persons, £35; Tray Buggy, £30; new Double-seat, £40; 3 sets Buggy Harness, 60s, 70s, and 80s set. GIBSON'S Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

LIGHT American WAGGON, with Pole, £35. GIBSON'S Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

BOYS' and Girls' SADDLES, Pack Saddles, and Men's ditto, cheap. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

PAIR first-class Bay Buggy HORSES, £25; Bay Buggy HORSE, very fast, £16. KNIGHT.

WELL-BRED HACK, by Kingston, £10; bay Hack, fast walker, £8. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

AMERICAN Express Waggonet, £36; Tray Buggy, £32; Pagnal Cart, £12; Dogcart, £12. KNIGHT.

NEW Buggy Sociable, £45; new Double-seat Buggy, £35; Waggon, £32; Phaeton, £36. KNIGHT.

DOUBLE Buggy Harness, £10; single ditto, £3; Dogcart ditto, £3; Side-saddle, £6; Saddles, 50s. Knight.

WANTED, to SELL a CAB. Apply Drury, Boarding House, 150, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a good HORSE, VAN, and HARNESS. Apply William Williams, wheelwright, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE privately, Pure-bred Imported BULL. Splendid unstocked Barcoo Stations
A large block of magnificent sugar-growing Land, Mackay District, Queensland
First-class Bulls and Heifers, New South Wales.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. James Monahan to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock,
Seven fresh country horses, as follows:—
A pair of well-bred chestnuts, by Deerfoot, broken to harness, a nice match
A bay, well bred, broken to harness
Two excellent hackneys, and
Two staunch draught horses.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. J. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 1st instant, at Hill's and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat wethers, per steamer, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. J. and A. Badgery to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 3rd instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
290 prime fat cattle, in lots; paddock-fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. Bradley, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 3rd instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1800 prime fat wethers, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Sincombe, Brothers, to sell by auction at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime paddock-fed bullocks.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from F. White, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 3rd of July, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from the noted Edinglassie paddocks.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck
Corn, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood.

Butchers. Butchers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 703, George-street, at 2 o'clock,
Ten (10) carcases prime beef
Fifty (50) ditto ditto mutton.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, pumpkins, potatoes, &c. At Depot, at 12 o'clock, Roll and keg butter, bacon, eggs, fruit, &c.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed by B. Clayton, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July,
16 head prime paddock-fed cows and bullocks.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at Illawarra Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30, 22 pigs.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, 9 o'clock, hay, corn, wood.

THIS DAY, 3 o'clock.
At Market Wharf.
A 9-ton CUTTER, coppered, and in first-class order.
G. WELLS has received instructions to sell by auction, the above.
Terms, cash.

MOSES and HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 9, hay, straw, maize, potatoes, turnips, &c.; half-past 11 o'clock, billet wood, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.
At 10 o'clock, Billet wood, all lengths.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by W. Davis, Esq., of Goongarline, to sell by auction at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, 3rd instant at 11 o'clock,
1160 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Regular Wednesday's Auction Sale, TO-MORROW, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street. Furniture, in great variety; Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Silver Watches, Jewellery, E. P. Ware, Crockery, Books, Pictures, and Sundries.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
The above attractive assortment.

THIS DAY, 1st instant, at 2 o'clock sharp.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, under warrant of distress, unless previously satisfied, on the premises, John-street, Camperdown, near Honest Irishman Inn, Parramatta Road,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising tables, chairs, couches, chiffonieres, pictures, pier glasses, ornaments, bedsteads, chest drawers, cloth press, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, carpenter's bench, crab winch, gun, and sundries.

H. L. DUNN has received instructions from Mr. Isaacs, pawnbroker, of Botany Road, on account of his retiring from business, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Botany Road, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, the whole of his household furniture, shop fixtures, consisting of bedsteads and bedding, glass, tables, chairs, sofas, clocks, glassware, vases, ornaments, kitchen utensils, &c. No reserve.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The remaining unredeemed pledges pawned with G. Hellborn, York-street, consisting of carpenters' and coopers' tools, guns, revolvers, jewellery, sundries &c.

SALE OF OLD STORES THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises adjoining the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 10 o'clock prompt,
The undermentioned articles no longer required for public service:—
Boots and shoes
Coats
Carbines
Gratings
Harmoniums
Revolvers
Saddles
Sashes, windows (iron)
Straps
Iron, wrought and cast
Tools, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE.
42 Tons.

From well-known Mines, and Private Consignments, including
BAAL GAMMON
SYDNEY—MIDDLE CREEK
MARYLAND RUBY (20 tons)
VEGETABLE CREEK
HOGUES CREEK
LITTLE WONDER
OBAN.
Also,
SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 1st July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.
Intending purchasers are invited to obtain sample assay prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

On the Premises, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

By order of Mr. Francis Graham, who is retiring from business.

The whole of the valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE of GROCERIES
Fruits, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, &c.
Also,
Horse and Cart
Avery's Weighing-Machine
and
A light and roomy Barouche, for one or two horses.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Francis Graham to sell by auction, on the premises, Campbell-street, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at
The whole of the well selected stock of groceries, as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Star of the South.

18 PACKAGES VERY SUPERIOR MODERN ENGLISH FURNITURE
PIER GLASSES, TOILET GLASSES
DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and LI
FURNITURE, &c., &c.

To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from W. Saber to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Star of the South,
18 packages English furniture.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, No. 2, Carlton-terrace, Waverley

Unreserved Sale by Auction of
SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING,
&c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 2, Carlton-terrace, Waverley Road,
The useful household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 4th July, at 12 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-st

Unreserved Sale by Auction
of,
ex Cicero,
2 CASES VERY ELEGANT COALVASES
Baronial
Marsion
Pugin
Waverley
and other shapes, richly ornamented and hand painted, with landscapes, birds, dogs, flowers, &

To Ironmongers, Furnishing Warehouses, Builders, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 12 o'clock,
2 cases very elegant coal vases, suitable for the season.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important and Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
*** To Close a Partnership Account.
300 chests
1500 half-chests
300 boxes
FINE CONGOU TEAS,
The balance of the favourite shipment ex "Fi
Under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

TUESDAY, 8th JULY.
The particular attention of the trade, country buyers, speculators is invited to this sale. The superior quality of the Teas is well known among the trade, and they will POSITIVELY be SOLD to the highest bidder to CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

Sample packages on view.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th July, at
The balance of the favourite shipment "Figaro."
Terms, liberal, at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY, 1st July.

On the Premises, the Union Inn,
Lower George-street.

Bar Fixtures and Fittings, Gas Fittings, Bar Utensils, Kegs, Glasses, Decanters, Wines, Spirits, and Beer, Household Furniture, &c.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises as above, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above effects.
Without reserve.

Fancy Tobaccos, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock,
7 half-boxes Tally Ho, 6s
8 cases Golden Spray pocket pieces
31 ditto Upton, 4s
26 ditto Star, 4s
16 ditto Prince of Wales dark, ½ lbs.
8 ditto Barrett's Crown navy, 5s
6 ditto ditto pocket pieces
23 ditto Grape leaf, 6s
8 ditto Waterlily gold rod
8 ditto Sunny South, 5s
1 half-tierce Golded Fleece twist
50 boxes Cameron's crown, 10s.
Particulars at sale.

ORE BAGS, CANDLE WICK,
ex Isle of Anglesea.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
1 bale ore bags, and
3 bales candle wick.
Particulars at sale.

OPENING SALE.

COMMENCEMENT of the HALF-YEAR,
TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1873.

Under instructions from Messrs.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Important Unreserved Sale of
LARGE SHIPMENTS of GROCERIES, OILSTORES, FRUITS, &c., just landed ex AVIEMORE and other late arrivals,
comprising 1670 Packages
FINEST NEW CURRANTS
ELEME RAISINS
VOLCKMAN'S CANDIED PEEL
BARRY'S CHICORY
EPPS' COCOA, PATENT GROATS
DE ROUBAIX CANDLES
SPLIT PEAS, PEARL BARLEY
COLMAN'S Mustard, Starch, Blue
WHYBROW'S Salads, Castors, Pickles, Jams, Jar Salt, Sauces
HILL and EVANS'S VINEGAR
LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
MORTON'S RED HERRINGS
1 lb. SALMON, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS
PEARL SAGO, TAPIOCA.

Important to the Trade of Sydney and Country to New Zealand, and Intercolonial Ports.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE at the City Mart,

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of choice new goods, just landed.
Terms, liberal.

Best Colonial Yellow Soap.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
80 boxes, each 1 cwt., best yellow soap (40s).
In lots to suit purchasers.

SUGARS, IN SMALL MATS.

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE TRANQUEBAR,
from Bourbon, comprising
11,400 Small Mats
970 Bags
MEDIUM TO BRIGHT YELLOWS
LOW TO MEDIUM COUNTERS
GOOD BROWN COUNTERS and RATIONS.

For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE on TUESDAY, July 1st.
Under instructions from Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the TRANQUEBAR, from Bourbon, comprising
11,400 small mats
970 bags.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal.

☞ The auctioneers are instructed by Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. to notify that every line offered will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

Caustic Soda.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 drums Carrett's caustic.
Terms at sale.

Clothes Lines.
Ex ——, from Calcutta.
By order of the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
28 bales lines.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Schooner UNDAUNTED.

On account of whom it may concern.

Lying Wrecked at Macleay River Bar.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock,
The fine colonial-built schooner Undaunted, wrecked at the Macleay bar.
Full particulars of which will be given at sale.
Terms, cash.

CONGOU TEAS.

The balance of the Cargo of the
LADY BELMORE, from Foochow,
comprising some of the finest Congous imported this year.
850 Chests
1960 Half-chests
940 Boxes.

By order of Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
To close accounts for the cargo.

Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart, THURSDAY, July 3.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock,
Balance of the cargo of congou teas ex Lady Belmore, embracing—
850 chests
1960 half-chests
940 boxes.
From finest kaisows to fine mediums.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

KETCH ROSEBUD.

At Victoria Wharf.

A really smart little Vessel, well-known in the Macleay River trade.

By order of the Mortgagees.
For Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
The smart little ketch ROSEBUD, 38 tons register, built in Tasmania of first-class material.
Length, 60 ft.
Breadth, 17 ft. 3 in.
Depth of hold, 5 ft. 6 in.
Particulars at Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TENNANT'S ALE
BASS'S ditto
BYASS'S STOUT,
at PARBURY'S Bond, on FRIDAY, July 4.

By order of Messrs. PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Parbury's Bond, on FRIDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,
119 casks Tennant's ale, quarts
76 cases Bass's ditto, ditto
40 ditto Byass's stout, ditto.
Terms at sale.

MARTELL'S BRANDY
BURNETT'S OLD TOM.
More or less damaged,
Ex Rifleman, from London.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co.

FRIDAY, July 4, at Parbury's Bond.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Parbury's Bond, on FRIDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,
400 cases Martell's brandy (slightly)
60 cases Burnett's old tom.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE,
and
SLAB TIN.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels tin ore, from—
PIONEER TIN MINING CO.
CRYSTAL PALACE TIN MINING CO.
LITTLE WONDER TIN MINING CO.
NONPAREIL TIN MINING CO.
VEGETABLE CREEK
and
Other well-known selections.
After which,
263 SLABS TIN, about 8 tons.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PATENT SLIP,
imported expressly by the late J. W. Russell for erection at Pyrmont.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
A superior constructed patent slip, capable of taking up vessels of 400 tons burthen.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

MONSTER SALE of CLOTHLNG and WOOLLENS.

LAST SALE THIS SEASON.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, July 1st; and TO-MORROW
Wednesday, July 2nd.

Ex Zenobia, 107 cases
Ex Leicester, 98 ditto.

IN ALL 205 ORIGINAL PACKAGES
WOOLLENS
MEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock prompt each day,
205 original packages, as above.

☞ The Auctioneer has great pleasure and every confidence in directing the attention of buyers to the above highly-important sale, the goods being first-class both in quality and workmanship.

☞ The Auctioneer has only to add that, as in previous sales from the same consignee, every line will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

☞ Samples are now on view, and catalogues can be obtained on application at the Rooms.
For full particulars see Saturday's issue.
Terms at sale.

BASIL AND SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, ex Zenobia, ——, master, from London.

FRIDAY, July 4.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock prompt,
All more or less damaged by salt water,
On account and risk of whom it may concern,
GHM in triangle over S,
36—1 case basil railway portmanteaus
37—1 case ditto ditto ditto
38 §—1 case solid leather ditto ditto
950 §—1 case bell corals, bone whistles, needle cases, bone rattles, napkin rings, dice cups, &c.
951 §—1 case draughtsmen and chessmen (large).
Terms, cash.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Now landing from several recent arrivals.

For Auction Sale without Reserve
THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 a.m.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Several invoices of boots and shoes from
Bostock and Co.
Snow and Bennett
W. Jones
A. and W. Flatau and Co.
A. and J. Hart
S. Barnot
N. Joseph
H. Jackson and Sons
J. Woolf and Co.
S. Woolf and Co.
Comprising
Ladies' cloth, E.S., T.P.H., sewn and riveted
Ditto lasting E.S., pat. toes, M.H.
Ditto all lasting E.S., M.H.
Ditto kid E.S., welts, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, channels, M.H.
Ditto felt slippers, black and coloured
Ditto velvet ditto
Ditto cashmere E.S., M.H., and T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, rounds
Ditto cashmere E.F. shoes
Gents' blocked kid, sewn
Ditto ditto, riveted
Ditto glove kid emperors, bevels
Ditto imitation kid ditto, rivets
Ditto calf ditto, pegged
Children's levant morocco, E.S., 7 to 10, and 11 to 1
Ditto kid E.S., 4 to 6, 7 to 10, and 11 to 1
Ditto fancy E.S., assorted, 3 to 5
Ditto cashmere E.S., 6 to 9
Ditto kid polish E.S., 6 to 9
Ditto enamelled calf straps, 6 to 9
Boys' memel balmorals, welts and clumps, 6 to 9
Ditto memel shoes, 6 to 9
Ladies' goloshes, &c.

Terms at sale.

WAXED CALFSKINS.
ELASTIC WEB.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 12.30 prompt,
2 cases best waxed calf
1 case terry elastic.

To Saddlers, Coach Builders, Bootmakers, &c.

SUPER ENAMELLED HIDES
GENTS' ENAMELLED ANTIGROPELOS.

On TUESDAY, 1st July, at 12.30.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 precisely,
1 case super enamelled hides, extra large
1 ditto gents' enamelled antigropelos.

Preliminary Notice.

GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING
BLANKETS
FLANNELS
WOOLLENS
HATS, &c.

Now landing ex Leander and other ships.

For Auction Sale, without reserve, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 3rd and 4th July,
at 11 a.m. each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
80 packages seasonable and useful goods.
Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

FRIDAY, 4th July.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

Now landing in splendid order ex Star of the South, of the favourite make of Nathan Joseph.
To the Trade, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. (the importers) to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, FRIDAY next, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above celebrated make of
BOOTS and SHOES.
Now landing ex Star of the South in great variety, to suit the season.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOMS,
11, Bridge-street.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
50 Krohmans
50 Carroll and Beard
100 Royal Standard
250 Shakespeare
100 Beyers and Holterman
100 Uncle Tom
100 Sydney United Omnibus Company.
Terms, cash.

EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOMS.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received positive instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
500 fully paid up shares in the Guiding Star G. M. Co., Hawkins Hill, formerly known as Holstons, and between King and Everetts and Johnsons.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE SALE.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 2nd instant, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 2nd July, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
500 bags tin ore, now being assayed.
Bulk of ore may be inspected at the Stores, Macquarie-street, Circular Quay.

In the Insolvent Estate of Lawrence Kavanagh, of Market-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee in the above Insolvent Estate, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 10th JULY, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the following shares:—
GOLD.
2 shares ROTHSCHILD Gold Mining Co.
2 ditto ABERCROMBIE Ground Sluicing Co.
50 ditto HAWKINS Hill View Gold Mining Co.
10 ditto MAGELLAN CLOUD ditto
2 ditto GREAT EASTERN ditto
2 ditto GOLDEN GUTTER ditto
1 ditto WESTERN STAR ditto
1 ditto NORTHERN GREAT EXTENDED ditto
5 ditto PRINCESS BEATRICE ditto (contrib.)
4 ditto ditto ditto (paid-up)
1 ditto RISING SUN
100 ditto MIDAS
50 ditto GREAT HAWKINS HILL, Tambaroora, Extension ditto
5 ditto OLD REEF, ADELONG ditto
275 ditto MARY RIVER ditto, Gympie
150 ditto ROSE OF AUSTRALIA ditto
1 ditto CONFIDENCE (promoters) ditto
10 ditto GULGONG (Royal George) ditto
50 ditto TUENA PIONEER ditto
667 ditto TUENA CENTRAL ditto
1 ditto RISING SUN ditto.
COPPER.
1-9th interest in KENYA COPPER Mine.
TIN.
25 shares MODERN BRITON Tin Mining Co.

CLEARING SALE.

In the Residuary Estate of the late
HENRY OSBORNE, Esq.

SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATE.

GORE'S CREEK, NORTH SHORE
KURRAJONG
COUNTY OF MACQUARIE
O'CONNELL TOWN, YASS
TOWN OF MORUYA
ULLADULLA.

Full particulars of title can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,

1. GORE'S CREEK, NORTH SHORE.
Wright's grant, 29 ACRES, Greenwich Bay, adjoining the estate of A. Berry, Esq., and fronting the Greenwich Point Road.

3. KURRAJONG.
Kerr's grants, 100 acres and 50 acres respectively, at Roberts' swamp, near the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society's grant.

4. COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
CARLYLE'S GRANT, 1070 acres on Piper Creek, between Kempsey and Port Macquarie.

5. O'CONNELL TOWN, YASS.
Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of section 50.

6. TOWN OF MORUYA.
Lot 14, section 28, 1 acre grant to Handen.

7. ULLADULLA.
320 ACRES No. 2 of the Suburban allotments near Ulladulla, and 288 acres No. 1 Suburban allotment near Ulladulla, save and except such parts or lots of the said parcels of land as are comprised in the lots of a certain equitable sub-division or partition amongst the shareholders of the Bank of Australia, into which the properties of the said Bank were divided on or about January 1849, and which the chairman of the said Bank has either already conveyed or is bound to convey upon presentation of the tickets or papers representing such lots.

☞ Further particulars of the several lots may be obtained and plans inspected at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TOWN OF WAGGA WAGGA.

12 CHOICE SITES, in the town, containing each about ½ an ACRE, with a frontage of 66 feet and upwards to Gurwood, Gossett, M'Kinnon, and Kincard streets; well known as the portion of the estate of F. A. Tompson, Esq.
Also, on account and risk of the former purchaser, Mr. O. D. Tibeaudo,
4 ALLOTMENTS of LAND at the junction of Gurwood and M'Kinnon streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described allotments in the town of Wagga Wagga.
☞ Special attention is directed to the sale of this land, as each lot must be disposed of, on the above date, to the highest bidder.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late
WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, Esq.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

CROWN ROAD, MILLER'S POINT.
THREE FIRST-CLASS CITY RESIDENCES, overlooking the Harbour.

COLLEGE-STREET, HYDE PARK.
VALUABLE BLOCK OF BUILDING LAND, having 60 feet frontage to College-street, near Francis-street.

SHERIFF'S GARDENS.
WEYMSS-STREET, between
BRISBANE and MACQUARIE STREETS.
The remaining unsold Allotments in this Estate.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
FOUR HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, being lots 1, 2, 3, and 16 of section 1 of the township.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The above well-known valuable
CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
TITLES can be inspected on application to WILLIAM BARKER, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.
Terms at sale.

YORK-STREET.
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, a few feet south of the Theatre Royal, and immediately opposite the Lord Warden Hotel, between King and Market streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 61 FEET to YORK-STREET, with a DEPTH OF UPWARDS of 118 FEET, on which are a number of cottages and other premises.
☞ This fine block of land, between the properties of Messrs. Hemsley and Fairweather, occupies an important business position close to King, Market, and George streets, and is adapted as a site for any extensive warehouse or manufactory.
For particulars of title, apply to Messrs. Driver and Merriman, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Thomas Iceton, Esq.

GLEBE ROAD AND JOHNSTONE'S BAY.

VALUABLE SITE, having 50 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE GLEBE ROAD, adjoining Mr. Meares' property, and nearly opposite Toxteth Park, and having a depth of about 200 feet, extending to Johnstone's Bay.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED VILLA SITE, having 50 FEET FRONTAGE to the Glebe Road, extending to the waters of Johnstone's Bay.
It commands very fine views, and for a private residence is without exception one of the most valuable sites on the Glebe Road. Omnibuses ply to the Point at all hours during the day, and to the Glebe Road until late in the night.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

WAVERLEY.

All that Piece of Land, being lot 35 of Pierce's 44-Acre Subdivision, and having 30 FEET FRONTAGE to BOURKE-STREET, 30 FEET to ISABELLA-STREET, with a depth of 139 feet, together with the THREE COTTAGES thereon, known as the property of Mr. Nathaniel Farmilo, a few yards south of Birrell-street, and close to the Coogee Bay Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described small property, in the healthy suburb of Waverley.
Plan at the Rooms.

SPLENDID CITY INVESTMENT.

GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
SHOP AND DWELLING, No. 760, George-street, between the premises occupied by JOHN BARLOW, Esq., and the COMMERCIAL BRANCH BANK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PIECE of land having 20 FEET frontage to GEORGE-STREET, Haymarket, with a depth of 82½ feet, extending to Parker-lane at the rear, upon which are erected those business premises No. 760, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, and CONTAINING LARGE DOUBLE SHOP and 5 rooms, with kitchen and good cellarage in the basement, shed, stable, good yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

☞ It is only necessary to state that the above is in the market to attract the attention of capitalists to the favourable opportunity offered for securing a valuable city freehold and permanent investment.

CAMPBELL-STREET.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, No. 51, a few feet from ELIZABETH-STREET, on the south side of CAMPBELL-LANE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
That BRICKBUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with slated roof, No. 51, CAMPBELL-LANE, containing lobby, 4 rooms, and large attic; good yard, extending to ELIZA-PLACE, with side entrance from Campbell-lane, and water laid on, &c., at the rear. The land has 25 feet 9 inches frontage, with a depth of about 60 feet.

☞ Special attention is directed to the sale of the above property as affording an opportunity for securing a residence or a good investment in this populous part of the city. The central position ensures constant tenancy.
Terms at sale.

BALMAIN.
WESTON-STREET, DARLING ROAD,
5 Allotments of Land.

TITLE, Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd July,
5 allotments of land fronting WESTON-STREET, Darling Road, BALMAIN.
☞ These allotments are well situated, and being in the market for Positive SALE are worth attention.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Mortgagees.
BOTANY-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
near the Wesleyan School.

LOT 1. That choice family residence, built most faithfully of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing balcony, passage, 4 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, pantry, bath room, wash-house—fitted with copper, wood and coal-house, &c., and known as THORNBURY HOUSE.

LOT 2. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ALLOTMENT south of and adjoining Lot 1, having 20 feet, more or less, frontage to BOTANY and CHISHOLM STREETS, by a depth of 101 feet 6 inches (more or less).

LOT 3. VALUABLE ALLOTMENT adjoining Lot 2, and of the same dimensions.

TITLE.—Apply to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, July 2,
Lot 1. That really choice family residence, situated in BOTANY-STREET, SURRY HILLS, near the Wesleyan School, and known as THORNBURY HOUSE,—built most faithfully of brick on stone foundations, containing—balcony, passage, 4 rooms, kitchen with stove, servants' rooms, pantry, bathroom, washhouse—fitted with copper, wood and coal house, &c., with back entrance to Chisholm-street.
LOT 2. That valuable freehold allotment adjoining Lot 1, having 20 feet (more or less) frontage, to BOTANY-STREET, by a depth of 101 feet (more or less) to CHISHOLM-STREET, to which it has also a frontage of 20 feet, more or less.
LOT 3. That valuable allotment adjoining, and having the similar frontage and depth as Lot 2.

☞ This property is well worth the attention of any one on the lookout either for a residence or an investment. No expense has been spared to render it one of the best family residences in this healthy and favourite locality; whilst for the proximity of the property to the business centres of the city, no better sites for the erection of two similar houses could be found than the two allotments now offered.
Cards to view can be obtained from the Auctioneers, Mort's Rooms.

IMPORTANT SALE.

No. 30, BRISBANE-STREET, OFF PARRAMATTA-STREET.

FOUR-ROOM BRICK AND STONE HOUSE.

Title—Lands Title Certificate.

Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 9th July,
All that valuable freehold property, No. 30, Brisbane-street, built of brick and stone, containing 4 rooms, with fowl-house, yard, &c., having a frontage of 18 feet by a depth of 110 feet.
☞ This is a very desirable freehold, situate in a good locality, a very dry house, and well adapted for any kind of business.

POSITIVE SALE.

Choice City Freehold,
situate in
WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
and well-known as
WOOD'S, now Farquhar's, HAY and CORN STORE.

TITLE—Lands Titles Certificate. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY,
That valuable city freehold situate in
WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
having a frontage of 26 feet 4 inches, by a depth of 96 feet 6 inches to a lane at the rear, on which are erected those substantial and commodious buildings known as
WOOD'S HAY AND CORN STORES,
now Farquhar's.
The premises have stone front, with slated roof, and contain shop with room at back, 2 rooms above, and 2 attics, large hay and corn loft, hay shed, stable, and coach-house.
☞ In submitting this property to public competition the Auctioneers desire to direct attention to the position it occupies, and to the growing difficulty in securing first-class city freeholds. The Sale is ABSOLUTE, and the opportunity should not be lost.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

BOTANY-STREET, Surry Hills, near Wesleyan School.	LOT 1.—Choice Family Residence, most faithfully built of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing balcony, passage, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, washhouse (fitted with copper), wood and coal house, &c., known as THORNBURY HOUSE. LOT 2.—Valuable allotment adjoining LOT 1, having 20 feet (more or less) to Botany and Chisholm streets, by a depth of 101 feet (more or less). LOT 3.—Valuable Allotment, adjoining lot 2, and having the same frontage and depth.
WILLIAM-STREET, Woolloomooloo.	That valuable City Freehold, known as WOOD'S HAY and CORN STORES (now Farquhar's), situated in WILLIAM-STREET, on which are erected most substantial and commodious buildings, with stone front and slated roof, containing shop, with room at back, 2 rooms above, and 2 attics, large hay and corn loft, hay-shed, stable, and coach-house.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET, opposite St. Kilda House.	Valuable Freehold Property, known as the BRITANNIA HOTEL, now in the occupation of Mr. E. M'Mahon, built most substantially of brick and stone, with shingled roof, and containing cellar, bar, two parlours and sitting-room on first floor, two rooms on second floor, and two attics.
WESTON-STREET, BALMAIN, off Darling Road.	Five valuable Allotments of Land, having frontages to Weston-street, Balmain.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.
Opposite St. Kilda House.

Valuable Freehold Property, known as the BRITANNIA HOTEL, now in the occupation of Mrs. E. M'Mahon, containing cellar, bar, two parlours, and sitting-room on first floor, two rooms on second floor, and two attics.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd July,
That really valuable freehold property, situate in WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET, near PALMER-STREET, and opposite ST. KILDA HOUSE, known as the BRITANNIA HOTEL, now in the occupation of Mrs. E. M'Mahon, containing verandah, cellar, bar, two parlours, sitting-room on ground floor, two rooms on second floor, and two attics. The house is substantially built of brick and stone, with shingled roof, the front being of chiselled stone. The allotment on which the hotel is erected has a frontage of 27 feet, more or less, with back entrance by a lane.
☞ This property is in the market for positive sale. It is situate in one of the best positions in WOOLLOOMOOLOO, and can, with confidence, be recommended as a good sound investment.

WESTERN SLOPES OF NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
The following First-class and Highly-improved
PASTORAL PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.—THE TENTERFIELD STATION, with 30,000 (more or less) SHEEP.

LOT 2.—THE TENTERFIELD NORTH STATION, with 1800 (more or less) CHOICE CATTLE.

TERMS.—One-third Cash, and the balance at 1, 2, and 3 years, with 7 per cent. interest added, secured by mortgage.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from Messrs. J. and W. Christian to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, distant about 100 miles from the shipping port of Grafton, and 40 from the projected Railway Terminus at Stanthorpe.
For full information, see each Saturday's HERALD.
BREWSTER and TREBECK,
Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE BRUCEDALE STATION.
150 miles from the Railway Terminus at Dalby, with
14,000 SHEEP (more or less), and
800 HEAD of CATTLE ditto.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, at 11 o'clock,
That very choice and compact property called
BRUCEDALE,
situated in the magnificent Downs country, in the neighbourhood of Roma, Mount Abundance, Blythesdale, &c. There are FOUR LARGE BLOCKS, about 100 SQUARE MILES, OF VERY SUPERIOR COUNTRY, consisting of downs, open plains, myall and forest country, and abounding with saltbush.
Full particulars may be seen in each Saturday's HERALD.
BREWSTER and TREBECK
Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

CARNARVON
and
BABBILOORA,
with
22,500 SHEEP,
1,250 CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 1st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
These first-class pastoral properties known as
CARNARVON and BABBILOORA,
embracing the watershed of the river Warrego, with an area of 497 square miles of the most elevated and healthy country in Southern Queensland, on which all necessary improvements have been made. There are also about eighteen miles wire fencing, just completed.
The sheep consist of
11,000, more or less, ewes
7,000, ditto ditto, wethers
4,300, ditto ditto, weaners, mixed sexes
230, ditto ditto, rams.

22,530 fine-woolled and HEAVILY-FLEECED SHEEP.

The cattle consist of a quiet and well-bred herd of 1250 (more or less) head well-proportioned as to average of sexes; also, 70 head of horses, of which 13 are draught and 50 saddle-horses and mares, well broken, and 1 good stallion.
Carnarvon is one of the BEST WATERED runs in the colony, and Babbiloora principally consists of myall and salt bush country, which for FATTENING QUALITIES can scarcely be surpassed. In short, these stations constitute one of the most desirable pastoral investments in Southern Queensland. Further particulars can be obtained on application to
MORT and CO.,
Circular Quay.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

EIGHT BLOCKS of COUNTRY, situated on the MARANOA and BALONNE RIVERS,
and known as
CALLOWHEY
CHESTERFIELD
GLENLYON
DESIDERATUM
CASHMERE
CYPRESS VALE
CLEARWATER, and
CAIRNGORM.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Peel River Land and Mineral Company to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 29th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The above EIGHT BLOCKS of country, which are held under lease of 21 years, commencing in July, 1869.
With these runs will be sold a small herd of cattle.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a good cottage and men's huts, with stockyard of large dimensions on the Chesterfield block.
Further particulars on application to
MORT and CO.

WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

For Sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 1st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
THOSE DESIRABLE STATIONS
known as
CARNARVON and BABBILOONA,
and situated in the
WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
with
22,500 (more or less) Sheep, and
1,250 (more or less) Head of Cattle.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 1st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE-NAMED VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
30,000 SHEEP and 600 CATTLE,
ALBINIA DOWNS,
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Denison, Hope, and Rolleston, to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 29th JULY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
30,000, more or less, sheep; and
600, more or less, cattle.
Together with that very superior pastoral property known as
ALBINIA DOWNS,
on the Comet River, consisting of eight blocks (containing an area of 243 square miles) of really FIRST-CLASS FATTENING SHEEP COUNTRY, SUBDIVIDED INTO PADDOCKS, watered by the Comet River, Albinia and Meteor Creeks, besides several other watercourses; and held under lease for 21 years from 1st July, 1869.
The sheep, which are really first-class and fine-woolled, were originally from the flocks of the Peel River Company, and the increase from rams bred by E. K. Cox, Esq. All run in paddocks, requiring only two boundary riders.
The cattle are good and well bred, and run in a separate paddock.
The improvements, in addition to the paddocks above mentioned, consist of weatherboard cottage of six rooms, kitchen, store, and all other necessary out-buildings, also woolshed, wool store, &c., &c.

N.B.—It is important that intending purchasers should bear in mind that the above sheep will be full fleeced at the time of delivery, and that the Spring lambing will commence on September 1st.

For further particulars, apply to MORT and CO.

MONDAY, July 7th.

By virtue of a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland.

For Sale by Public Auction
The fine British-built
Barque CRISHNA,
254 tons register,
As she now lies at Towns' wharf, South Brisbane, with her masts, spars, standing and running rigging, sails, and all other her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with all faults.

Under instructions from John Keane, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland, and in pursuance of a decree of the said Court, made on FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

ARTHUR MARTIN will sell by public auction, at the City Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Edward streets, Brisbane, on MONDAY, 7th day of July, at 11 o'clock,
The fine British-built barque CRISHNA, 254 tons register, as she now lies at Towns's Wharf, South Brisbane, with her masts, spars, standing and running rigging, sails, and all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with all faults.
With the ship will be sold about
20 TONS OF COAL,
A very large and valuable quantity of wood, and about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of hard American bluestone, all of which is now on board the said ship Crishna.

A complete inventory of the tackle, apparel, and furniture of the said ship may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the office of the Marshal of the Court.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY 7th July.

By virtue of a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland.

For Sale by Public Auction,
The valuable Cargo of Beche-le-mer, Pearl-shell, Dugong Bones, &c., &c., of the above mentioned barque Crishna.

Under instructions from John Keane, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland, and in pursuance of a decree of the said Court made on Friday, the 6th instant.

ARTHUR MARTIN will sell by public auction, at the City Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Edward streets, Brisbane, on MONDAY, 7th day of July, at 11 o'clock,
Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned SHIP CRISHNA, the whole of her very valuable cargo of beche-le-mer,
Consisting of about
24 tons of tit fish
7½ ditto black, red, and prickly mixed fish
2½ ditto pearl shell
1½ ditto dugong bones
3 cwt. ship's copper
7 ditto cobra.

The above cargo, if deemed advisable, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, giving the purchaser of each lot the option of taking the whole of the same kind at the same rate.

Terms cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Clearing sale by auction of a large quantity of bricks, boards, doors, sashes and frames, tiles, joists, beams, quarterings, stone sills, and ready shingled roofing, on the ground, Macquarie-street, opposite to the Free Public Library; materials from the old School of Industry.
Auctioneer's name and time of sale in future advertisement.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, July 7,
and following days,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Railway Station, Essendon.

To Railway and Road Contractors, Ironfounders, and others.

Important Sale by Auction of
RAILWAY PLANT, MATERIAL, STEAM-ENGINES, DRAYS, WAGGONS,
HARNESS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

By order of Messrs. O'Grady, Leggat, and Noonan, who have completed their contract for the first section of the North-Eastern Railway.

NAYLOR and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Depot, Essendon Railway Station, Essendon, on MONDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock (and following days),
The whole of the surplus plant, &c., comprising—
2 locomotive engines
Ballast, earth, and timber waggons
72 dobbins
Tip, wharf, and other drays
Brickmakers' barrows, benches, and moulds
Double-purchase and other crab winches
Derrick cranes, chain, and hook dogs
Pile-driving machines, travellers, and jennies
Ballast forks, spades, grafting tools, plough
Avery's weighing machine, hydraulic crushing ditto
Belting, shafting, pulley wheels, and toggles
Sledge, striking, and spalling hammers
Crowbars, steel drills, tamping bars, anvils
Blacksmiths' tools, bellows, vyces, portable forges
Centrifugal lift and force pumps
Iron single, double, and treble sheave blocks
100 tons contractors' rails, from 16 lbs. to 45 lbs. per yard
Steel rope, corrugated iron, buckets, tanks
Carpenters' benches and tools, cramps, iron chain, &c.
And
Portable office, in panels, 18 x 12; large corrugated iron store, fencing wire, cement, nails, spikes, tar, harness, and sundries.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Under £50 cash, over that amount approved bills at three months bearing bank interest.
Catalogues may be obtained from the auctioneers, 82, Collins-street West.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, June 30, 1873.

FITZHARDINGE v. KING.

ON TUESDAY next, 2nd July, at 11 a.m., on the premises, occupied by the defendant, corner of George and Hunter streets, Sydney, The Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, (unless the above writ be previously satisfied,)
The stock-in-trade of a confectioner and fruiterer, consisting of show glasses and cases, sweetmeat tables, chairs, large looking glass, glass shades, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
TEMPLE NATHAN.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES CURRIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Amelia E.; to move from his residence, Harris-street, Ultimo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., opposite Christ Church, and South Head Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. Jones.

Another Legitimate Drama.
Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING
in her great impersonation of
MARGARET ELMORE.
Mr. JAMES CARDEN as PAUL LAFONT.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, 1st July, 1873,
Lovell's celebrated Play, in 5 acts,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE; or,
THE RIVAL MERCHANTS!
Matthew Elmore .... Mr. W. G. Carey.
PAUL LAFONT .... Mr. JAMES CARDEN.
MARGT. ELMORE.... Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING.
Love's Sacrifice! Love's Sacrifice!
To-night. To-night.
Love's Sacrifice!

WEDNESDAY,
LADIES' BESPEAK—by particular request,
EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL, and MADAME VINE } Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING.

THURSDAY,
BENEFIT of Mr. S. H. BANKS.
WILLIAM TELL.
RECITATION (by request) Mr. JAMES CARDEN,
and
FAMILY JARS.

FRIDAY,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

SATURDAY,
FUN! FUN!

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Performance every Evening, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.,
GALA MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
Children on this occasion, Half-price to all parts of the house.
Ticket Office open daily from 10 a.m.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 2, at 2 o'clock.

Signor CHIARINI being informed that this day is a Holiday for all Schools, and being requested by several principals, has consented to give an Extra Performance for the special accommodation of the children.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.

Crowded to the ceiling nightly.
TEMPLE OF THE MUSES,
verified the fact that the
ATTRACTION IS HERE.
Every one retired more than satisfied, and the unanimous opinion expressed was to the effect that never had they witnessed such a varied and excellent entertainment before.
NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

LIZZIE WATSON. LIZZIE WATSON.
There is only ONE LIZZIE WATSON in the world, and she is
HERE! HERE! HERE!
Public opinion has stamped her as the greatest serio-comic lady of the age.
LIZZIE WATSON. LIZZIE WATSON.

HARRY BRAHAM HARRY BRAHAM
produces something new nightly, and never fails to elicit tears of genuine and approving applause from his delighted audience.
HARRY BRAHAM. HARRY BRAHAM.

LIZZIE WATSON AND HARRY BRAHAM,
HARRY BRAHAM AND LIZZIE WATSON,
in new and original DUETS TO-NIGHT, and during the whole of this week.

Mrs. FRED. HILTON. Mrs. FRED. HILTON,
the most enchanting vocalist that has ever appeared in the Southern Hemisphere. Her melodious vocalization never fails to secure her a hearty and well-merited reception.

Mrs. FRED. HILTON. Mrs. FRED. HILTON.
TOMMY EMPSON.
TOMMY EMPSON.
ANNIE MILNER.
ANNIE MILNER.
BILLY BROWN.
BILLY BROWN.
SALLY LLOYD.
SALLY LLOYD.
FRED. HILTON.
FRED. HILTON.
FRANK LLOYD.
FRANK LLOYD.
Mrs. T. EMPSON.
Mrs. T. EMPSON.
LANCE LENTON.
LANCE LENTON.
WILLIE.
WILLIE.
RICARDO.
RICARDO.
HUGHIE.
HUGHIE.
LIZZIE RICE.
LIZZIE RICE.

Daring and startling acts on the Single, Double, Treble, and Quadruple Trapeze, Roman Rings, Horizontal Bar, and Ladder in the Air every night.

ST. VINCENT'S NEW HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL BALL
(Plain and Fancy Dress)
will take place under the patronage and in the presence of his Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON
and the
Hon. LADY ROBINSON,
in the
EXHIBITION BUILDING,
Prince Alfred Park, on
WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1873.

Double ticket	25s
Gentlemen's ditto	20s
Ladies' ditto	10s

To be had from the following gentlemen:—Elvy and Co., Peapes and Shaw, J. J. Curran, Hardman, Brothers, J. Barlow, E. F. Flanagan, J. J. Moore, P. Freehill, G. Hurley and Co., M. Molony, Fesq; Birrell, and Co., M'Grath (M'Grath's Hotel), George-street; M'Carthy, Hunter-street; F. Macnab, P. J. Callachor, Wynyard-street; E. J. Hollingdale, J. Mannix, J. Madden, T. Walsh, T. Barry, P. O'Doud, King-street; J. Mullins, J. Tighe, P. Sherlock, Pitt-street; M. Shalvey, Elizabeth-street; W. F. Hoins, P. Mulrooney, South Head Road; T. Hart, Market-street; W. Hughes, J. Molony, J. Hourigan, J. Butler, William-street; S. Long, Crown-street; D. Donivan, Sussex-street; J. Murphy and Son, Parramatta-street; from members of committee; and from
ROBERT COVENY, Hon. Treasurer.
J. G. O'CONNOR, J. J. SPRUSON, } Hon. Secretaries.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,
222, Pitt-street.

Mr. SPENCER has just completed the LARGEST Piece of MECHANICAL SCENERY ever made, consisting of FULL-RIGGED SHIP, STEAMER, SCHOONERS, YACHTS, &c., on the water, and all in MOTION.
N.B.—No extra charge to see the wonderful piece of Mechanical Skill.

The only AUTOMATON SINGING BIRD in Sydney which imitates the Thrush, Nightingale, Blackbird, and French Sparrow.
And other AUTOMATON MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WONDERS INNUMERABLE.

CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.
Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.

Admission 1s; children under 10, half-price.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
No. 51 LODGE.
The members of the above lodge will celebrate their ANNIVERSARY by a TEA MEETING and SOIREE, in the Temperance Hall, Newtown, on MONDAY, July 7th, 1873. Tea on the tables at 7 o'clock. Brethren of other lodges are invited to attend. Tickets 1s 6d each; children half-price.
F. E. DYER, Secretary.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, open every Evening for DANCING.

BILLIARDS.—Public and Private Rooms, Royal Hotel. Also, Private Lessons by N. HITCHIN.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Fish and Oyster BUSINESS, cheap. Apply 24, South Head Road (next Moore's, chemist).

TOBACCO BUSINESS for SALE; a bargain; good connection. J. PRINGLE, 155, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, in a large mining district, an old established and profitable BUSINESS. For particulars apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S PHRENOLOGICAL CONSULTING ROOMS, 352, George-street.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

10 BATTERY.—Company DRILL, Hyde Park, Wednesday, 7.30. John M'Donald, Jun., Captain.

ENGINEER CORPS.—The Annual MEETING will be held at 8 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at Barracks. In accordance with By-laws, notices of motion must be left with Secretary, 296, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, seven days before.
A. C. MOUNTAIN, Hon. Sec.

4 RIFLES.—Company DRILL TO-NIGHT, usual time and place. J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

NO. 7 CO. S. B. V. R.—Company Shooting THIS MORNING, at 10 sharp.

GLEBE RIFLES.—Annual MEETING, THURSDAY NIGHT, Battalion Office, Elizabeth-street, 8 o'clock. Full dress, side arms only.
JOHN W. WEEKES, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY V. R.—Recruit SQUAD formed TO-NIGHT, at 7.45 sharp, Railway. J. B. HILLIER.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS Purchased or Sold by J. B. NORTH, Broker, Mort's-passage.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. ANDREW ROBERTSON, of Melbourne, in St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, on THURSDAY next, at half-past 7 p.m. Subject: "On Mental Culture with its bearings on the Beautiful around us in the world of Nature and of Art."

NOAH'S ARK.—A Grand Lecture on this subject will be delivered by the Rev. Father O'MALLEY, S. J., from Melbourne, at the Masonic Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 7th July, 1873. Admission 1s.

STUDIES IN THE PROPHECIES.—"THE TEN KINGDOMS."
A LECTURE on the above subject, in connection with the St. George's Mutual Improvement Association will (D. V.) be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 1st July, by E. A. Rennie, Esq., in St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street. The chair will be taken by the President, Rev. George Sutherland, at 8 o'clock. The Public are invited.
E. H. RENNIE, Hon. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, a King Charles SPANIEL. Apply 125, Bathurst-street.

FOUND, near the Sacred Heart Church, large Signet RING. Apply F. HAMMON, 138, King-street.

LOST, a Parcel of LIKENESSES. Reward at M'Coy's Oyster Saloon, opposite Markets.

LOST, a bunch of KEYS. Reward, 22, Hosking-place.

LOST, Gold BROOCH, between Glo'ster-street and Margaret-st. Reward: Mrs. G. Smith, 154, Glo'ster-st.

LOST, Gold BROOCH and COLLAR. Reward given if left at Mrs. CARRAY'S, 69, Market-street.

LOST, yesterday, a small Gold BROOCH. Reward. No. 4, Globe-street, Lower George-street.

LOST, on Sunday night, between Railway-place and Yurong-street, part of Gold EARRING, with ruby stone. Finder rewarded. 9, Railway-place.

LOST, on Saturday, between Pitt-street and Balmain, three £1 NOTES. A reward will be given by them being returned to JOHN THOMSON, Elliott, Brothers, 110, Pitt-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPY (Slut); black with white spot on chest, chain collar. Lost near Hunter-street. Return to J. H. HARDY, 296, George-street North.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED, from Woodlands, a Black HORSE, branded IE over NM near shoulder, ring bone above same hoof. G. H. BIRKIN, opposite Mr. Scrivener's, Liverpool.

5s REWARD.—LOST, from the Sailors' Home, on Saturday, large Black and White Newfoundland DOG; answers to the name of "Prince."
L. E. ROBINSON, 338, George-street.

5s REWARD.—LOST, on the Parramatta Road, near Petersham, a Cattle SLUT, black, with blue neck. The above will be paid by leaving her at Mr. YEOMANS', Camperdown.

£1 REWARD on conviction of the thieves who, on last Sunday morning, stole my set of Spring Cart HARNESS, with new brown leather reins. THOMAS OON, Baker, 167, Parramatta-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer and Hot Presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 93, Parramatta-street. Gentleman's Apparel Scoured daily, and properly pressed. Mourning Dyed on the shortest notice.

DR. FULLERTON can be consulted from 10 till 12 daily, at 231, Macquarie-street.

DECAYED TEETH stopped or extracted, 1s; prevents toothache. EDWARDS, Dentist, 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (dental Diploma, 1836).—Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class work only; Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimneysweep, 230, Macquarie-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

PHRENOLOGY.—Verbal delineation and advice, 1s. Prof. EDWARDS, 235, George-st., opp. Bridge-st.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S Consulting Rooms and Phrenological Museum, 352 (over Mounteastle's), George-street. Parties and Families waited upon by request. Delineations of character, with advice for self-improvement, verbal, 5s; written character, 10s; full study, £1. Attendance, 10 till 6.

STEWART'S VETERINARY HOSPITAL FORGE and Stables, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

ZIONS, the best and cheapest TAILOR for clothes to measure, on the shortest notice. 409, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALPHA COTTAGE, William-st.—The duties of Mrs. and Miss Strafford's School will be RESUMED, 14th.

AVIS.—C. R. KRIEGSMANN resumes tuition. Piano and singing, on Monday, 7th July, 247, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

ASHFIELD.—Chester Lodge.—Select Boarding School for Young Ladies. Studies under the immediate supervision of the principal, Mrs. HARRY. There are two vacancies.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS HANDWRITING or BOOKKEEPING taught to persons of any age. Youths prepared for offices. Ladies and Gentlemen's Classes at any hour from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Mr. Norris's System of Writing for schools or self-instruction forwarded to all parts of the colonies. The highest testimonials. Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 241, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

ALBION COLLEGE for the Education of Ladies (conducted by the Misses DONOVAN) at No. 236, Albion-street, Surry Hills.
The Misses Donovan, on opening the above establishment for the education of ladies, beg to state that, having studied under the best masters, and also having had considerable experience in tuition, they are prepared to impart a sound education, the courses of which will comprise, in languages—English, French, German, Italian, and Latin, in the thorough teaching of which they will be aided by the most efficient masters.
Other accomplishments, as singing, instrumental music, drawing, and dancing, will be taught with special personal care. The highest references.
The quarter will commence on 1st July.

BELMORE COLLEGE for Young Ladies, opposite Inner Domain, 169, Macquarie-street.

The Vacation will terminate July the 3rd.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, Stratton, Petersham.—The midwinter Vacation will terminate on MONDAY, the 14th instant. There are vacancies for additional boarders and a few day pupils.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, 13, O'Connell-street.—Mrs. COUSENS will be happy to receive her pupils after the close of the Vacation on the 10th instant.

LADIES' SCHOOL, Elizabeth and Goulburn streets.—Duties will be Resumed on MONDAY, 7th July.

LYCEUM SCHOOL, Bathurst-street.—Work resumed on Wednesday, July 2. R. S. Cannon, Head Master.

MR. CANE'S School, Stanley-street.

MR. H. GRAHAM, Professor of Music, teacher of the Violin, Violoncello, and Double-bass, 84, Stanley-st.

MRS. CAPORNS will resume the duties of her School TUESDAY, July 8th. 3, Grimes'-buildings.

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore.—The Duties of the Misses COOKE'S Classes Resumed July 10th.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—The Duties of Miss CONNOR'S School will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 10th instant. 63, South Head Road.

MRS. ROSS, Teacher of French, Music, and Drawing, 28, Pitt-street, Redfern. Duties resumed MONDAY, 7th July. Young Ladies attending the French Classes are taught to converse fluently.

MISS GLOSTER has VACANCIES for a limited number of Daily and Resident Pupils, whom she undertakes to teach thoroughly in the various branches of an English education, with French and Music.
No midwinter vacation.
353, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has established PIANO CLASSES at his residence, on the continental principle. The advantages of above classes are thoroughly grounding in scales, exercises, &c., ensemble playing, obtaining rythm and punctuation, and finish in solo playing. Terms, £3 3s per quarter.
24, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, for Young Ladies—Resident and Daily Students, 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.
Directress: Mrs. HENRY N. MONTAGU.
Principal: Mr. H. N. MONTAGU.
The instruction, under the immediate direction of the Principal and of the Directress, assisted by a large staff of efficient teachers, will be of the same THOROUGH character in all branches as that for which the College has hitherto been noted.
Ladies not attending the College as regular day scholars can join any of the classes, or be prepared for the UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.
School duties will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

RUNNYMEDE LADIES' SCHOOL, Point Piper Road, Woollahra, will reopen July 16.

SHORTHAND.—INSTRUCTIONS in Pitman's System of Phonography, is given by H. GRAHAM, 84, Stanley-street.

SINGING AND PIANOFORTE.—Mrs. KINLOCH will be prepared to meet her PUPILS again on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd.
University Hall, Hyde Park.

THE DUTIES of Mrs. Sinclair's School, 334, Crown-street, will be RESUMED THIS DAY.

THE MISSES WHITE, 3, Hope-terrace, Glebe, resumes Duties, on MONDAY, 14th July, 1873.

WENTWORTH COLLEGE, for Ladies, Glebe Heights, conducted by Mrs. and Miss GRAY, assisted by Professors and efficient teachers. English, French, Dancing, Music, and Drawing, each branch one guinea per quarter. Young ladies who are not members of the school are at liberty to attend for accomplishments.
Duties will be resumed TO-DAY, July 1st.
Vacancies for resident and daily pupils.

WENTWORTH COLLEGE for LADIES, Glebe Heights.—Conducted by Mrs. and Miss GRAY, assisted by Professors and efficient Teachers. Terms per quarter for resident Pupils, with English and Music, ten guineas; each additional accomplishment, one guinea. No extras. References. One quarter's notice on removal of resident or daily pupils. Duties resumed TO-DAY, 1st July.

350, ELIZABETH-STREET.—FINISHING LESSONS in MUSIC. Evening Lessons.

PUBLICATIONS.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA TIMES.—Published Wednesdays and Saturdays. To be had of the Agents, GORDON and GOTCH, George-street Sydney, every Thursday and Monday morning. A first-class advertising medium.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

40 PACKETS good C. L. Envelopes, 4s; 5 quires good Notepaper, 1s. H. HAINS, opp. Royal.

RED INK, Blue, Black, Violet, and Ink Powders; Slates, Pencils, cheap. H. HAINS, opp. Royal.

PAYNE'S TABLES of Interest on Debentures for Sale during July, at reduced prices. Gordon and Gotch.

CHEAP MUSIC, in Books, 1s 6d each; posted, 1s 9d, viz.:—100 Songs of Ireland, music and words, but without pianoforte accompaniment; 100 Songs of Scotland, ditto; 100 Popular Songs, ditto; 100 Popular Comic Songs, ditto; The Perfect Cures and Sam Cowell's 105 Comic Songs, ditto; 120 of the Christy Minstrel's Songs and Choruses, ditto. At NINEPENCE each, posted, 1s, the following, viz.—Harry Clifton's Comic Song Book, 40 popular songs, ditto; the Ethiopians at Canterbury Hall, 60 songs, ditto. Lately to hand, 1000 dozen cheap Music, consisting of popular songs, pianoforte pieces, solo and duct—easy, progressive, and advanced—all at 6d per piece, full music size.
CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Henry Russell's 60 Popular Songs, words and music for G. concertina. Clarke, Hunter-st.

CHEAP PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—Brilliant arrangements, viz., Fantasia on Bohemian Girl, by Schulhoff; Fantasia on "Lucia di Lamermoor," by Prudent; O Dolce Concento; Fantasia, by Henri Herz; La Parisienne, by Henri Herz, each 2s; Diabelli's Duet in D, 2s.
CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

CHEAPEST SHOP for BOOKS and STATIONERY.
E. R. COLE
(Late F. and R. Cole,)
Corner of George and King streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE GOAT for SALE, just kidded. 665, Elizabeth-street South.

BICYCLE wanted; state lowest price. Address S. R. Mc. A., General Post Office.

FOR SALE, Chubb's 3-feet Patent Fire-proof SAFE. REILLY and COHEN, George-street.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st., next Spencer's.

TREENAILS.—Wanted, 12,000 to 15,000 good quality. Captain Pile, Patriarch.

WANTED, savage WATCH-DOG; mastiff preferred. 414, George-street.

WANTED, to sell, 20 Bedstead CASES, cheap. J. Lawler, 317, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to SELL, BAGATELLE TABLE, 3-pull BEER-ENGINE. Whelan and Co., 174, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to purchase a Second-hand Bath CHAIR (or Invalid's Carriage). State price, &c., to A., care of J. J. Cooper, Glebe Road.

WANTED, LATHE, about 7½ to 9-inch centres. Self-acting gap, complete. New or second-hand. Apply Arm, 327, Sussex-street, by letter.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing of every description, the highest price given; also, money lent on clothing, jewellery, &c., by J. Murphy, 579, corner of Kent and Liverpool streets, and late of No. 107, Bathurst-street.

HOUSE wanted, in town, central and good position; about £70. Key, HERALD Office.

IRON BUILDING wanted, about 22 x 12. State price, &c., to A. B., Post-office, Ashfield.

WANTED to purchase, immediately, small HOUSES. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, 119, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, to purchase Cottage, House, or Allotment Land, freehold. Lowest cash, B., 468, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED to purchase Family RESIDENCE, containing 10 rooms. Apply Dr. Beg, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to purchase 6-roomed HOUSE or COTTAGE, £150 cash, remainder by instalments. A. J., Post Office.

WANTED, to purchase an ESTATE in the country, 2000 acres or more, within 25 miles of Sydney. Address Estate, HERALD Office.

WANTED to purchase a Grazing ESTATE, in extent from 2000 to 6000 acres; within a moderate distance of the Southern Railway line preferred. Apply to Thomas Cadell, Tarpeian, Potts Point, Sydney.

WANTED, to purchase a BUILDING ALLOTMENT, in Regent or Stewart streets, Paddington. Apply by letter, stating lowest price, to P. Jones, European Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GOOD Brush HAND wanted. A. Torning, house and sign painter.

Office of the Marine Board of New South Wales, Sydney, 25th June, 1873.
APPLICATIONS, with testimonials, for the appointment of PILOT for the Port of Newcastle, will be received at this Office up to noon of TUESDAY, 1st July.
FRANCIS HICKSON, President.

BRICKLAYER wanted, for small job. Apply this morning, 122, King-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a good SALESWOMAN. Mrs. Kingston, 27, South Head Road.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a W. and W. Machinist; also Apprentice and Improver. 301, Pitt-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Assistants wanted. Also, Improvers. Miss Slattery, 203, Riley-st., S. H. Road.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER and also FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN are required for a leading house in Victoria. Apply by letter, in the first instance, to Hardie and German, 171, Pitt-street.

MACHINIST, Female, wanted for the country. Apply, Saturday morning, M'Coy, Brothers, Geo.-st.

MACHINIST.—Wanted, for the country, a young MAN who thoroughly understands closing and fitting. Apply, Saturday morning, M'Coy, Brothers, Boot Warehouse, 561, George-street.

PURSER and CLERK required, at the Western Peak Downs Copper Mining Company's Mine, Peak Downs. Address, enclosing testimonials, to Gilchrist and Weston, managers, 5, Spring-street.

REQUIRED, immediately, APPRENTICE to the Dressmaking. Miss Nelson, 364, George-street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS, accomplished, required immediately: French indispensable. Engagements negotiated. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

REQUIRED, in a ladies' school, a Resident TEACHER, competent to undertake the arithmetic, and to assist in giving music lessons. Address M., Mr. Moffitt, Pitt-street.

TAILORESSES wanted, trousers or vest HANDS, constant. 101, William-street.

TO DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Saleswoman. Staples, Manchester House, Newtown.

TO SOAPBOILERS.—Wanted, a SOAPMAKER. Apply, at once, 409, Geo.-st., opposite Royal Hotel.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class TROUSERS HANDS. Apply Peapes and Shaw, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two good Coat HANDS to work on the premises. George Peirce, 68, King-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a MAN, for Jobbing, to work on the Board. George Peirce, 68, King-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good HANDS. R. J. Dunford, 33, South Head Road.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Trouser and Vest HANDS. Wakeham's City Cloth Hall, 482, Geo.-st.

TWO STRAW HAT MAKERS wanted. M. Gill, 135, Bathurst-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, for the country, a steady, sober TAILOR; not necessary to be able to cut. Apply Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO WOOLSORTERS.—Required by the undersigned, a practical MAN, to sort and class this season's clip of wool, from about 45,000 sheep. Apply by letter, inclosing names of referees, to J. B. Bettington, Brindlay Park, Merriwa.

WANTED, an IMPROVER, for grocery business. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a competent MACHINIST for the dressmaking. Mrs. Miller, 8, Park-street.

WANTED, TOBACCO TWISTERS; constant employment for good hands. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

WANTED, first-rate CANVASSER for a Weekly Newspaper. Apply 105, York-st., before 10 a.m.

WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH, and two HAMMERMEN. John Murphy, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a first-class CABINETMAKER. Apply H. Dorhauer, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, two good FINISHERS. Day and Taylor's boot factory, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a CARVER, constant work. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

WANTED, good Mutton BUTCHERS and BONERS. Meat Works, Miller's Point.

WANTED, 2 good JOINERS. J. White, Cook's River Road, opposite Congregational Church.

WANTED, a SLATER. Apply to Butcher's Arms, St. Peters, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, a first-class BODYMAKER; permanent employment; highest wages. Vial and Son.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS. P. Smith, 120, William-street.

WANTED, two BRICKLAYERS. J. Locke, Mill-street and Darling-street, Darling Harbour.

WANTED, TACKERS and Finishers, for trousers. Apply Cleveland and Woodburn streets.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, to work the Howe machine. 117, Lower George-street.

WANTED, WHEELWRIGHT for the country. Apply with references, F. Lassetter and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a rough CARPENTER, for a small job. Apply to Mr. Wallace, Foresters' Retreat, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a young Lady, a member of the Church of England, as GOVERNESS in a large family. Apply stating attainments, salary, references, &c., to Mrs. Harding, St. John's Wood, Brisbane, Queensland.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in an established country business, who after a time would take charge during the absence of the present owner. A. B., HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as Managing Housekeeper. T. M., The Home, Cowper-terrace.

AN EXPERIENCED Governess wishes RE-ENGAGEMENT, school or family. D. C., P. O., Marrickville.

A GENTLEMAN, experienced in Tuition, seeks an ENGAGEMENT to attend Private Schools, either morning or afternoon. Teaches under Public School system. Omeo, HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN of many years' experience, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER of a SHEEP STATION. Will be disengaged at the end of the year. Address William Thos. Keene, Collaroy, Merriwa.

DISENGAGED.—Miss GORDON, late of the Sydney Infirmary, Medical and Surgical Nurse, 160, Pitt-st.

FOR Engagement.—Good Cooks, Nursemaids, Laundresses, Servants, city and suburbs. 3, Belgrave-ter.

HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION required by a most respectable person (Scotch) in the above capacity; excellent references as to sobriety, industry, economy, and trustworthiness. Open 1 week. Mrs. Stephenson, Bridge-st.

VISITING TUTOR.—Private tuition to gentlemen or ladies. Experientia docet, Pierce, William-street.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English Lady, efficient and experienced, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address Tuition, Pierce's, William-street.

VISITING Governess disengaged, qualified to instruct advanced pupils in English, French, drawing, and music. Address A. B., Mr. Pierce, 77, William-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young person from Bath, willing to make herself useful. 327, Bourke-st.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING. E. A., 147, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills. 1s per dozen.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION, as Gardener. Apply at Anderson and Hall, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a young man, with good reference, a SITUATION in a store; willing to make himself useful. Address G. K. HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

CARTERS wanted, to cart bricks from Macquarie-st. to Bourke-street, Surry Hills. T. Phelps, Bourke-st.

FEMALE SERVANTS, with satisfactory testimonials, readily obtain Situations at Mrs. Glue's, 176, Pitt-st.

FEMALE SERVANTS of all capacities required, for town, suburbs, country. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

REQUIRED, for light housework, two in family, an active GIRL, 18. 1, Cobden-ter., Devonshire-street.

REQUIRED, in a gentleman's family, a short distance from Sydney, a respectable Woman, as COOK; also, a young Girl, about 14, as NURSERYMAID. Both must be Protestants, and have good references. Apply, this morning, at 161, Macquarie-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Young women desirous of being trained as nurses can apply any day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., to the Lady Superintendent at the above Institution.

WANTED, two LABOURERS. Apply Mr. Hawthorn, Shark Point, Rose Bay.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, to collect orders and deliver. G. Dowling, Paddington.

WANTED, an elderly MAN. White Lion, Riley-street, near South Head Road.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for the Grocery; good reference required. Apply 40, Park-street.

WANTED, a useful BOY. Apply 245, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a LAD, or young Man, to make himself useful. Mackler's Pie-shop, 232, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, for town—Man as Groom, woman as General Servant. Glue's.

WANTED, a LAD, or young MAN. H. W. Clark, bucher, 115, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a BOY to assist an Engineer. Apply Born's Oven Factory, 113, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a van; one accustomed to the work preferred. Thomas M'Mahon, York-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, married or single, accustomed to trade. Oldham, butcher, Paddington.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to deliver meat. Hill, butcher, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to butchering. Corner of Bay and Greek streets.

WANTED, Two LADS, to serve bread with cart; reference. Hammett, baker, Glebe.

WANTED, an Under WAITER. Apply Petty's Hotel, between 3 and 5 This Afternoon.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN. C. J. Roberts, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a strong LAD, for a butcher's shop. F. Allen, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a quick Errand BOY, about 14. J. Burton, 4, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, at Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret and Kent streets.

WANTED, a smart young Girl, as NURSE. Colonnade Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby and be otherwise useful. 274, Pitt-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Wharf Hotel, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Foster's Hotel, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS to take a family's washing. Mrs. Raphael, op. Australian Club, Bent-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply early, 11, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 16, for housework. 331, Macquarie-st. South, Lyons'-terrace.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply Mrs Mills, corner Riley and Fitzroy sts., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 3 in family. Apply to Mrs. Heilborn, 58, York-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. 20, Orwell-street, off Victoria-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL; one well accustomed to housework. 146, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to be generally useful. 109, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 177, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 7, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply Petersham station.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. 147, Pitt-street, Sydney; private door.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply at 362, George-street, down the gateway.

WANTED, smart active Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. J. H. Mulholland, 365, L'pool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, immediately, thorough COOKS and COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Allan, Newtown.

WANTED, a smart young Girl, as General SERVANT. Colonnade Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE, about 17; references. Apply Post-office, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. Fig Tree Cottage, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. W. Hudson, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Town Hall Dining Rooms, 470, George-st., n. Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 298, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to be useful. 207, Palmer-street, near Stanley-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 546, George-street, opposite new Town Hall.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply after 9, Mrs. A. Solomon, 92½, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a COOK; must be able to make butter. Mrs. C. Newton, Lansdowne, Darling Point.

WANTED, a tidy HOUSEMAID. Apply Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Cooper, 158, Castlereagh-street N., op. Starkey's.

WANTED, a GIRL to assist in housework. Southern Cross Hotel, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, used to children. 22, Erskine-street, next the Blue Bell Hotel.

WANTED, a first-class LAUNDRESS. Apply 28, Widmill-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. De Groen, 548, George-st., op. new Town Hall.

WANTED, a PERSON to wash or clean by the day. 540, George-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid: also Assistant Waitress, 2 hours daily. Crown Dining-rooms, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person for the kitchen. Glebe Dining Rooms, 199, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. M. C. Bohrsmann, 39, South Head Road.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 14, to nurse. Apply Mrs. Gorman, Queen's Arms, S. Hd. Road.

WANTED, a clean tidy GIRL. Jolley's American Restaurant, corner of Erskine and Kent streets.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to take some washing. Apply Mrs. Kron, 69, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Female COOK, for Moore College, Liverpool. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a clean and respectable GIRL, to help in the house, 14 or 15 years. 51, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. A. Smith, 118, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Parcell, nigh Baptist's Gardens, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 4, Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12, to mind two children, and to be useful. 665, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. 154, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to assist in housework. Mrs. Holland, 151, Clarence-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT; must be good cook. White Hart Hotel, King and Clarence sts.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. W. Elphinstone, Jun., Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Chauvel, 303, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst Road, from 10 till 12.

WANTED, for a small family at Burwood, a competent General SERVANT. Apply before 10 a.m., 252, George-street.

WANTED, COACHMAN, to drive one-horse carriage, to work in garden, &c. Apply at Mr. Miller, grocer, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 18, as Assistant NURSE, must have good references. Apply Alfred House, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, an Assistant BILLIARD-MARKER. Apply with references, House Steward, Union Club, after 9 o'clock.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS vacant, 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS.—A Lady, having a larger house than required, would let one or two rooms. 463, Pitt-st.

APARTMENTS now vacant, at Mrs. Mitchell's, 211, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Grant's, Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street.

AT 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, South, cheerful well-furnished BEDROOMS are Vacant.

BOARD and Residence, Java House, Jamison-street.—Elegant bed and dining rooms. Terms, from 21s.

BOARD and Residence, Gloucester House; vacancy. Corner of Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and Residence.—Vacancies occur in several private families. E. Ramsay, house agent, George-st.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., nr. Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD (private) for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; view of harbour; piano; bath. 9, Stanley-st.

COMFORTABLE HOME for 2 friends or married couple; well furnished. 72, Dowling-st., W'mloo.

FIRST FLOOR, balcony, two rooms, unfurnished no children. Fifth house through Paddington tollbar.

FRONT PARLOUR and BEDROOM vacant. 253, Apsley-ter., Crown-st., Surry Hills, nr. S. Head R.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET. Apply 361, Kent-street, near King-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET for one or two single gentlemen. 70, York-street.

LARGE Balcony ROOM, furnished, two gentlemen; board as required. 8, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

LARGE ROOM, furnished, for Single man. Next door Captain Cook, Kent-street, Miller's Point.

ONE or Two Unfurnished ROOMS to LET, with use of kitchen. 66, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS Vacant for Families. Mrs. Harrison's, 249, Macquarie-st., opposite Mint.

SUITE and BEDROOMS vacant. Mrs. Martyn, Brompton House, Elizabeth-st. N., opp. A. Club.

TO LET, a large front ROOM, furnished. No. 6, Park-street, near George-street.

TO LET, a Furnished and unfurn[illegible] BEDROOM with view of harbour. 117, Ke[illegible]-street North.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, [illegible] of sitting-room, for a gentleman. Pierce, Stanley [illegible] street.

TO Working Men.—Apartments to [illegible], with board, if requisite, on moderate terms, at 3[illegible] Castlereagh-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a private family; bath, [illegible], &c. Terms moderate. 151, Castlereagh-street North.

CAMPERDOWN.—Wanted, LODGINGS, by a working man. H. F., Camperdown Post-office.

WANTED, PART of SHOP, with half window, in central position. Address Rex, HERALD Office.

WANTED, unfurnished APART[illegible], for two gentlemen; no children. Terms [illegible] P., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young gentlem[illegible] BOARD and LODGING, with a private fa[illegible] suburbs preferred. W. H. D., Box 253, Post Office.

TO LET.

BUTCHER'S SHOP, with fixture[illegible], also, 4-roomed Houses. Evening Star Hotel, E[illegible]-street S.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, 361 Liverpool-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, &c. [illegible]

DETACHED MARINE VILLA, North Shore, containing 6 good rooms, kitchen, [illegible] servants' room; garden, good water and plenty; 5 acre[illegible] land; steamer calls at wharf. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's Chambers.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished 5 [illegible] House to LET. 17, Winstowe-ter., N. S. H. Road; 15s or 25s.

HOUSE and Ground to LET, fa[illegible] Park. Apply 409, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

HOUSE to LET. 103, Palmer-street; Key next door, 105.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET, a Furnished HOUSE, 8 rooms; garden, paddock. V. V. [illegible], P. O., Sydney.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Waterside Residence to Let, nr. L. Cove steamers' whf. D. N. Joubert, [illegible], Bridge-st.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSE. No. 107, York-street, near Barrack-street.

TO LET, HOUSES, in Walworth Buildings, John-street, Pyrmont. Rent, 4s per week. Key at No. 1.

TO LET, COTTAGE, known as Morris's, next Half-way House, Botany. Apply R. E. Read, Randwick.

TO LET, Rose COTTAGE, Macquarie-street, near Hunter-st. Apply Wangenheim, Café de Paris, [illegible]

TO LET, 144, Castlereagh-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, and shed. Apply 73, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, comfortably furnished Cottages, at Burwood and Newtown. E. Ramsay, house agent, George-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, Foster-street, Haymarket, [illegible] rooms and kitchen, 13s. T. Miller, 282, Pitt-street.

TO LET, neat COTTAGE, two rooms, kitchen, [illegible] yard. Apply Shine, 562, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, double-plated front, with gas. 79, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, a comfortable 4-roomed HOUSE, in Fitzroy-st. Apply Hotel, corner Riley and Albion streets.

TO LET, Britannia Hotel, opposite the gate, Paddington, for 5 years. J. Lees, 218, Crown-street.

TO LET, Paddington and Woollahra, detached and semi-detached RESIDENCES, 7 and 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, coach-house, stable, garden, harbour view. C. Bate, Richmond Villa, Waverley [illegible] Pitt-st.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, No. 1, [illegible] Piper-st. Apply J. Kingston [illegible]

OFFICES to LET, opposite Exchange. Apply Mrs. Simpson, Exchange Hotel, Pitt and Bridge streets.

OFFICES to LET, corner George and Hunter streets.

TO LET, a STORE, 2 floors, back and [illegible] 434, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

TO LET, a small country STORE, in [illegible] an excellent opening for a person [illegible] capital who understands the business of dealing [illegible] &c. Apply by letter to A. T., HERALD O[illegible]

COAL LAN[illegible]
To LET, such portions of about 2[illegible] OF COAL LANDS in Illawarra, near Bellamb[illegible] north of Wollongong), belonging to the residu[illegible] of the late Mr. Henry Osborne, as may be agreed [illegible] a term of years as to be nearly EQUIV[illegible] TO A FREEHOLD. Also, such portions as [illegible] upon of about 1000 ACRES OF COAL L[illegible] Four Mile Creek, situated within four mile[illegible] Great Northern Railway, and about the same [illegible] from Morpeth.
For further particulars apply to F. P. Ma[illegible], Russell Vale, Wollongong.

TO LET, secure PADDOCK, well wat[illegible] Newtown. J. Kinloch, 101, Elizabeth-s[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents [illegible] Journal in various parts of the colony are as [illegible]:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra [illegible], Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell [illegible]—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bo[illegible], Mena-garoo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lyz[illegible]
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—[illegible] E. A. Stow
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Cr[illegible] Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mun[illegible]—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Messrs. Thompson and Burfitt.

SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowral, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Moss Vale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Cows—Mr. S. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Queanbeyan—Mr. W. G. O'Neill.
Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Howett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shoalhaven—
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Tumut—Mr. L. Caspersonn
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.
Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William May[illegible]
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. [illegible] Brodie
Inverell and Glen Innes—Mr. W. M. Stevens
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Danger
Cundleton, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, [illegible] Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Cavanough
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, [illegible] Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite [illegible] street
W. B. Lee	144, Castlereagh-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
T. Pierce	William, and Yurong, and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	90, Central South Head Road
R. Iredale	412, South Head Road, next [illegible] mercial Bank
J. J. Cooper	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, [illegible] Road; Railway Station [illegible] stall; and Railway Bridge, [illegible] ramatta-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
*** All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 6s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies stamped, 4d, to be had of all news-agents.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, July 1, 1873.